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אני, (שם המבקש, מענו ולגבי גוף מאוגדת מקום התאגדותו)
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ווריאנטים של גנים המעורבים בסרטן

(בעברית)
(Hebrew)

Variants of tumor involved genes

(באנגלית)
(English)

Hereby apply for a patent to be granted to me in respect thereof.

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* בקשת חלוקה * Application of Division		* בקשת פטנט מוסף * Appl. for Patent of Addition		דרישת דין קדימה * Priority Claim		
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ווריאנטים של גנים המעורבים בסרטן

Variants of tumor involved genes

Compugen Ltd.

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SPLICE VARIANTS OF ONCOGENES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention concerns novel nucleic acid sequences, vectors and host cells containing them, amino acid sequences encoded by said sequences, and antibodies reactive with said amino acid sequences, as well as pharmaceutical
5 compositions comprising any of the above. The present invention further concerns methods for screening for candidate activators or deactivators utilizing said amino acid sequences. The invention also concerns diagnostic assays utilizing said sequences.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Many genes which are involved with tumors are involved with functions which encourage and promote growth and division of cells. Some tumor-involved cells are expressed only in tumor cells, while others are expressed also in normal cells albeit at lower levels. A specific example of tumor-involved genes are oncogenes, which are mutated forms of proto-oncogenes.

15 Generally, proto-oncogenes code for cellular proteins that relay signals to the cell's nuclei thus stimulating growth. These cellular proteins respond to signals from other cells and the signaling process involves several steps among them binding of growth and proliferation regulating factors to the cell membrane, release of second messenger, and a host of other intermediates, in the cell
20 cytoplasm, and activation in the nucleus of transcription factors which move the cells through their growth cycles.

Proto-oncogenes that code for these various components in the cascade may mutate, thus becoming oncogenes that keep the pathways continuously active regardless of the extracellular signals received by the cell. This may result
25 in over-production of growth factors, flooding of the cell with replication signals, uncontrolled stimulation of the intermediary pathways and unrestrained cell growth driven by elevated levels of transcription factors.

The activation of a proto-oncogene to express its oncogenic potential may occur due to point mutation, chromosome rearrangement, gene amplification (an increase in the number of copies of normal proto-oncogenes within a cell) and viral insertion resulting in the control of the expression of the proto-oncogene by
5 a more active promoter.

Typically, oncogenes exhibit dominant phenotype at the cellular level, i.e. one copy of an activated oncogene is sufficient to produce its oncogenic effect, a phenomena which is termed "*gain of function*". There is usually a requirement to have more than one mutation in the proto-oncogene in order to change a normal
10 cell line into neoplasia. The oncogene may be transmitted from generation to generation when a proto-oncogene mutates in the germ line, and since as indicated above usually more than one mutation is required, a single mutation results in a dominantly inherited tumor predisposition.

The detection of oncogene is of major importance in the detection of
15 tumors as well as in the detection of predisposition to a specific kind of tumor, which may result from additional mutations on an already mutated pro-oncogene. Oncogenes are detected by a plurality of methods among them PCR amplification, hybridization, as well as detection of the oncogenic product by various immunoassays. The understanding of the site of activity of the oncogene
20 is of course of a major importance in the designing of a suitable therapeutical model for the treatment of the cancer resulting from the activity of said oncogene.

Alternative splicing (AS) is an important regulatory mechanism in higher eukaryotes (P.A. Sharp, *Cell* 77, 805-8152 (1994)). It is thought to be one of the most important mechanisms for differential expression related to tissue or
25 development stage specificity. AS influences also: protein stability, protein clearance as well as tissue and cellular localization As may further alter protein function by increasing or decreasing the functionality, and may further affect post translational modifications, It is known to play a major role in numerous biological systems, including human antibody responses, and sex determination
30 in *Drosophila*, (S. Stamm, M.Q. Zhang, T.G. Marr and D.M. Helfman, *Nucleic*

Acids Research 22, 1515-1526 (1994); B. Chabot, *Trends Genet.* 12, 472-478 (1996); R.E. Breitbart, A. Andreadis, B. Nadal-Ginard, *Annual Rev. Biochem.*, 56, 467-495 (1987); C.W. Smith, J.G. Patton, B. Nadal-Ginard, *Annu. Rev. Genet.*, 27, 527-577 (1989)).

5 Until recently it was commonly believed that alternative splicing existed in only a small fraction of genes (about 5%). A recent observation based on literature survey of known genes revises this conservative estimate to as high as an estimate that at least 30% of human genes are alternatively spliced (M.S. Gelfand, I. Dubchak, I. Draluk and M. Zorn, *Nucleic Acids Research* 27, 301-302
10 (1999). The importance of the actual frequency of this phenomenon lies not only in the direct impact on the number of proteins created (100,000 human genes, for example, would be translated to a much higher number of proteins), but also in the diversity of functionality derived from the process.

 Several mechanisms at different stages may be held responsible for the
15 complexity of higher eukaryote which include: alternative splicing at the transcription level, RNA editing at the post-transcriptional level, and post-translational modifications are the ones characterized to date.

GLOSSARY

20 In the following description and claims use will be made, at times, with a variety of terms, and the meaning of such terms as they should be construed in accordance with the invention is as follows:

 "**Tumor-involved genes (TIG)**" – genes for which there is some scientific
25 indication linking their function, expression, or change in the level of their expression to tumors. This term does not signify necessarily that the genes cause the tumor (although in some cases this is so) but may also indicate that the genes are a result of the tumor process, for example, they are activated by other genes which are the cause of the tumor.

“*Variant nucleic acid sequence*” – the sequence shown in any one of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 36, sequences having at least *90% identity* (see below) to said sequence and *fragments* (see below) of the above sequences of least 20 b.p. long. These sequences are sequences coding for a novel, naturally occurring,
5 alternative splice variants of native and known genes which are *tumor-involved genes (TIG)*. It should be emphasized that the novel variants of the present invention are naturally occurring sequences resulting from alternative splicing of the TIGS and not merely truncated, mutated or fragmented forms of known tumor-involved sequences which are artificially produced.

10

“*Variant product – also referred at times as the “variant protein” or “variant polypeptide”*” – is an amino acid sequence encoded by the variant nucleic acid sequence which is a naturally occurring mRNA sequence obtained as a result of alternative splicing. The amino acid sequence may be a peptide, a protein, as well
15 as peptides or proteins having *chemically modified* amino acids (see below) such as a glycopeptide or glycoprotein. The variant products are shown in any one of SEQ ID NO: 37 to SEQ ID NO: 72. The term also includes *homologues* (see below) of said sequences in which one or more amino acids has been added, deleted, *substituted* (see below) or *chemically modified* (see below) as well as *fragments*
20 (see below) of this sequence having at least 10 amino acids.

25

“*Nucleic acid sequence*” – a sequence composed of DNA nucleotides, RNA nucleotides or a combination of both types and may includes natural nucleotides, chemically modified nucleotides and synthetic nucleotides.

“*Amino acid sequence*” – a sequence composed of any one of the 20 naturally appearing amino acids, amino acids which have been *chemically modified* (see below), or composed of synthetic amino acids.

"Fragment of variant nucleic acid sequence" – novel short stretch of nucleic acid sequences of at least 20 b.p., which does not appear as a continuous stretch in the *original-nucleic acid sequence* (see below). The fragment may be a sequence which was previously undescribed in the context of the published RNA
5 and which affects the amino acid sequence encoded by the known oncogene. For example, where the variant nucleic includes a sequence which was not included in the original sequence of the oncogene (for example a sequence which was an intron in the original sequence) the fragment may contain said additional sequence. The fragment may also be a region which is not an intron, which was
10 not present in the original sequence of the TIG. For example where the variant lacks a non-terminal region which was present in the original sequence of the TIG. The two stretches of nucleotides spanning this region (upstream and downstream) are brought together by splicing in the variant, but are spaced from each by the spliced out region in the original sequence of the TIG and are thus
15 not continuous in the original sequence. A continuous stretch of nucleic acids comprising said two splicing stretches of nucleotides is not present in the original sequence of the TIG and thus falls under the definition of fragment.

"Fragments of variant products" - novel amino acid sequences coded by the
20 *"fragment of variant nucleic acid sequence"* defined above.

"Homologues of variants" – amino acid sequences of variants in which one or more amino acids has been added, deleted or replaced. The addition, deletion or replacement should be in the regions or adjacent to regions where the variant
25 differs from the *original sequence* (see below) of the TIG.

"Conservative substitution" - refers to the substitution of an amino acid in one class by an amino acid of the same class, where a class is defined by common physicochemical amino acid side chain properties and high substitution
30 frequencies in homologous proteins found in nature, as determined, for example,

by a standard Dayhoff frequency exchange matrix or BLOSUM matrix. [Six general classes of amino acid side chains have been categorized and include: Class I (Cys); Class II (Ser, Thr, Pro, Ala, Gly); Class III (Asn, Asp, Gln, Glu); Class IV (His, Arg, Lys); Class V (Ile, Leu, Val, Met); and Class VI (Phe, Tyr, 5 Trp). For example, substitution of an Asp for another class III residue such as Asn, Gln, or Glu, is a conservative substitution.

"Non-conservative substitution" - refers to the substitution of an amino acid in one class with an amino acid from another class; for example, substitution of an 10 Ala, a class II residue, with a class III residue such as Asp, Asn, Glu, or Gln.

"Chemically modified" - when referring to the product of the invention, means a product (protein) where at least one of its amino acid residues is modified either by natural processes, such as processing or other post-translational modifications, or 15 by chemical modification techniques which are well known in the art. Among the numerous known modifications typical, but not exclusive examples include: acetylation, acylation, amidation, ADP-ribosylation, glycosylation, GPI anchor formation, covalent attachment of a lipid or lipid derivative, methylation, myristylation, pegylation, prenylation, phosphorylation, ubiquitination, or any 20 similar process.

"Biologically active" - refers to the variant product having some sort of biological activity, for example, some physiologically measurable effect on target cells, molecules or tissues.

25 **"Immunologically active"** defines the capability of a natural, recombinant or synthetic variant product, or any fragment thereof, to induce a specific immune response in appropriate animals or cells and to bind with specific antibodies. Thus, for example, an immunologically active fragment of variant product 30 denotes a fragment which retains some or all of the immunological properties of

the variant product, e.g can bind specific anti-variant product antibodies or which can elicit an immune response which will generate such antibodies or cause proliferation of specific immune cells which produce variant.

5 **"Optimal alignment"** - is defined as an alignment giving the highest percent identity score. Such alignment can be performed using a variety of commercially available sequence analysis programs, such as the local alignment program LALIGN using a ktup of 1, default parameters and the default PAM. A preferred alignment is the one performed using the CLUSTAL-W program from
10 MacVector (TM), operated with an open gap penalty of 10.0, an extended gap penalty of 0.1, and a BLOSUM similarity matrix. If a gap needs to be inserted into a first sequence to optimally align it with a second sequence, the percent identity is calculated using only the residues that are paired with a corresponding amino acid residue (i.e., the calculation does not consider residues in the second
15 sequences that are in the "gap" of the first sequence). In case of alignments of known gene sequences with that of the new variant, the optimal alignment invariably included aligning the identical parts of both sequences together, then keeping apart and unaligned the sections of the sequences that differ one from the other.

20

"Having at least 90% identity" - with respect to two amino acid or nucleic acid sequences, refers to the percentage of residues that are identical in the two sequences when the sequences are optimally aligned. Thus, 90% amino acid sequence identity means that 90% of the amino acids in two or more optimally
25 aligned polypeptide sequences are identical, however this definition explicitly excludes sequences which are 100% identical with the original sequence from which the variant of the invention was varied.

"Isolated nucleic acid molecule having an variant nucleic acid sequence" - is a
30 nucleic acid molecule that includes the coding variant nucleic acid sequence. Said

isolated nucleic acid molecule may include the variant nucleic acid sequence as an independent insert; may include the variant nucleic acid sequence fused to an additional coding sequences, encoding together a fusion protein in which the variant coding sequence is the dominant coding sequence (for example, the additional coding sequence may code for a signal peptide); the variant nucleic acid sequence may be in combination with non-coding sequences, e.g., introns or control elements, such as promoter and terminator elements or 5' and/or 3' untranslated regions, effective for expression of the coding sequence in a suitable host; or may be a vector in which the variant protein coding sequence is a heterologous.

"Expression vector" - refers to vectors that have the ability to incorporate and express heterologous DNA fragments in a foreign cell. Many prokaryotic and eukaryotic expression vectors are known and/or commercially available. Selection of appropriate expression vectors is within the knowledge of those having skill in the art.

"Deletion" - is a change in either nucleotide or amino acid sequence in which one or more nucleotides or amino acid residues, respectively, are absent.

"Insertion" or "addition" - is that change in a nucleotide or amino acid sequence which has resulted in the addition of one or more nucleotides or amino acid residues, respectively, as compared to the naturally occurring sequence.

"Substitution" - replacement of one or more nucleotides or amino acids by different nucleotides or amino acids, respectively. As regards amino acid sequences the substitution may be conservative or non- conservative.

"Antibody" - refers to IgG, IgM, IgD, IgA, or IgG antibody. The definition includes polyclonal antibodies or monoclonal antibodies. This term refers to

whole antibodies or fragments of the antibodies comprising the antigen-binding domain of the anti-variant product antibodies, e.g. antibodies without the Fc portion, single chain antibodies, fragments consisting of essentially only the variable, antigen-binding domain of the antibody, etc.

5

Distinguishing antibody – an antibody capable of binding to the variant product and not the original amino acid sequence of the tumor-involved gene from which it has been varied, or an antibody capable of binding to the original nucleic acid sequence and not to the variant product.

10

"Activator" - as used herein, refers to a molecule which mimics the effect of the natural variant product or at times even increases or prolongs the duration of the biological activity of said product, as compared to that induced by the variant product. The mechanism may be by any mechanism known to prolonging
15 activities of biological molecules such as binding to receptors; prolonging the lifetime of the molecules; increasing the activity of the molecules on its target; increasing the affinity of molecules to its receptor; inhibiting degradation or proteolysis of the molecules, or mimicking the biological activity of the variants on their targets, etc. Activators may be polypeptides, nucleic acids,
20 carbohydrates, lipids, or derivatives thereof, or any other molecules which can bind to and activate the variant product.

"Deactivator" or ("Inhibitor") - refers to a molecule which modulates the activity of the variant product in an opposite manner to that of the activator, by
25 decreasing or shortening the duration of the biological activity of the variant product. This may be done by any mechanism known to deactivate or inhibit biological molecules such as block of the receptor, block of active site, competition on binding site in target, enhancement of degradation, etc. Deactivators may be polypeptides, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, lipids, or

derivatives thereof, or any other molecules which bind to and modulate the activity of said product.

5 *"Treating a disease"* - refers to administering a therapeutic substance effective to ameliorate symptoms associated with a disease, to lessen the severity or cure the disease, or to prevent the disease from occurring. Typically the disease is cancer.

10 *"Detection"* - refers to a method of detection of a cancer. This term may refer to detection of a predisposition to cancer as well as for establishing the prognosis of the patient by determining the severity of the disease, i.e. determining in which stage the cancer is.

15 *"Probe"* - the variant nucleic acid sequence, or a sequence complementary therewith, when used to detect presence of other similar sequences in a sample. The detection is carried out by identification of hybridization complexes between the probe and the assayed sequence. The probe may be attached to a solid support or to a detectable label.

20 *"Original sequence"* - the amino acid or nucleic acid sequence of the tumor-involved gene (TIG) from which the variant of the invention have been varied as a result of alternative slicing. This sequence will also be referred to at times as *"tumor-involved-gene" (TIG)*.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 The present invention is based on the finding of several novel, naturally occurring splice variants, which are naturally occurring sequences obtained by alternative splicing of known genes which expression was reported in scientific literature to be involved with tumors (hereinafter *"tumor-involved genes"* or *"TIGS"*). The above term does not signify that the gene necessarily caused the

tumor (although this may be so), merely that they are involved therewith (i.e. expressed in tumors) and this expression may be the result of other effects, for example, as a result of expression of other genes. The novel splice variants of the invention are not merely truncated forms, fragments or mutations of the known
5 tumor-involved genes, but rather novel sequences which naturally occur within the body of individuals, and thus have physiological significance.

The term "*alternative splicing*" in the context of the present invention and claims refers to: intron inclusion, exon exclusion, addition or deletion of terminal sequences in the variant as compared to the original sequences, as well as to the
10 possibility of "*intron retention*". Intron retention is an intermediate stage in the processing of RNA transcripts, where prior to production of fully processed mRNA the intron (naturally spliced in the original TIG sequence) is retained in the variant. These intermediately processed RNAs may have physiological significance and are also within the scope of the invention.

15 The novel variant products of the invention may have the same physiological activity as the original tumor-involved peptide from which they have been varied (although perhaps at a different level); may have an opposite physiological activity from the activity featured by the original tumor-involved peptide from which they are varied; may have a completely different, unrelated
20 activity to the activity of the original tumor-involved peptide which they are varied; or alternatively may have no activity at all and this may lead to various diseases or pathological conditions, especially cancer. Both in the case the variant has the same activity as well as the case it has the opposite activity as the original TIG sequence, it may differ from the TIG in its stability, its clearance rate and rate of degradation
25 its tissue and cellular localization, its ligand specificity, its cellular distribution, its temporal expression pathway, manner for up and down regulation and in other biological properties not necessarily connected to activity.

The novel variants may also serve for detection purposes, i.e. their presence or level may be cancer, a predisposition to cancer or the stage and aggression of the
30 cancer disease, or alternatively the ratio between the level variants and the level

original peptide from which they were varied, or the ratio to other variants (all obtained by alternative splicing from the same original sequence of the tumor-involved gene) may be indicative of the presence of cancer, predisposition to cancer or the stage and aggressiveness of the cancer disease.

5 For example, for detectional purposes, it is possible to establish differential expression of various variants in various tissues. A certain variant may be expressed mainly in one tissue, while the original sequence (tumor-involved sequence) from which it has been varied, or another variant (obtained by alternative splicing from the same original tumor-involved sequence) may, be expressed
10 mainly in another tissue. Understanding of the distribution of the variants in various tissues may be helpful in basic research, for understanding the physiological function of the original tumor-involved genes from which they have been varied, as well as help in targeting pharmaceuticals or in developing pharmaceuticals, and in establishing more accurate modalities of diagnosis.

15 The study of the variants may also be helpful in distinguishing various stages in the life cycles of the same type of cells which may also be helpful for development of pharmaceuticals for various cancer stages in which cell cycles is non-normal.

 Thus the detection may by determination of the presence or the level of
20 expression of the variant within a specific cell population, comparing said presence or level between various cell types in a tissue, between different tissues and between individuals.

 Thus the present invention provides by its first aspect, a novel isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising or consisting of any one of the coding sequence
25 SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 36, fragments of said coding sequence having at least 20 nucleic acids (provided that said fragments are continuous stretches of nucleotides not present in the original sequence from which the variant was varied), or a molecule comprising a sequence having at least 90%, identity to SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 36, provided that the molecule is not completely identical to

the original sequence of the tumor-involved gene from which the variant was varied.

The present invention further provides a protein or polypeptide comprising or consisting of an amino acid sequence encoded by any of the above nucleic acid sequences, termed herein "*variant product*", for example, an amino acid sequence having the sequence as depicted in any one of SEQ ID NO: 37 to SEQ ID NO: 72, fragments of the above amino acid sequence having a length of at least 10 amino acids coded by the above fragments of the nucleic acid sequences, as well as homologues of the above amino acid sequences in which one or more of the amino acid residues has been substituted (by conservative or non-conservative substitution) added, deleted, or chemically modified.

The deletions, insertions and modifications should be in regions, or adjacent to regions, wherein the variant differs from the original sequence of the tumor-involved gene.

For example, where the variant is different from the original sequence of the tumor-involved gene by addition of a short stretch of 10 amino acids, in the terminal or non-terminal portion of the peptide i.e. inclusion of an exon, the invention also concerns homologues of that variant where the additional short stretch is altered for example, it includes only 8 additional amino acids, includes 13 additional amino acids, or it includes 10 additional amino acids, however some of them being conservative or non-conservative substitutes of the original additional 10 amino acids of the novel variants. In all cases the changes in the homolog, as compared to the original tumor-involved sequence, are in the same regions where the variant differs from the original sequence, or in regions adjacent to said region.

Another example is where the variant lacks a non-terminal region (for example of 20 amino acids) which is present in the original tumor-involved sequence (due for example to exon exclusion). The homologues may lack in the same region only 17 amino acids or 23 amino acids. Again the deletion is in the same region where the variant lacks a sequence as compared to the original tumor-involved sequence, or in a region adjacent thereto. It should be appreciated

that once a man versed in the art's attention is directed to the importance of a specific region, due to the fact that this region differs in the variant as compared to the original sequence of the tumor-involved gene, there is no problem in derivating said specific region by addition to it, deleting from it, or substituting some amino acids in it. Thus homologues of variants which are derivated from the variant by changes (deletion, addition, substitution) only in said region as well as in regions adjacent to it are also a part of the present invention. Generally, if the variant is distinguished from the original sequence of the tumor-involved gene by some sort of physiological activity, then the homolog is distinguished from the original tumor-involved sequence in essentially the same manner.

The present invention further provides nucleic acid molecule comprising or consisting of a sequence which encodes the above amino acid sequences, (including the fragments and homologues of the amino acid sequences). Due to the degenerative nature of the genetic code, a plurality of alternative nucleic acid sequences, beyond those depicted in any one of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 36, can code for the amino acid sequences of the invention. Those alternative nucleic acid sequences which code for the same amino acid sequences as coded by the sequence SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 36 (i.e. SEQ ID NO: 37 to SEQ ID NO: 72) are also an aspect of the of the present invention.

The present invention further provides expression vectors and cloning vectors comprising any of the above nucleic acid sequences, as well as host cells transfected by said vectors.

The present invention still further provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising, as an active ingredient, said nucleic acid molecules, said expression vectors, or said protein or polypeptide.

These pharmaceutical compositions are suitable for the treatment of various cancers, which can be ameliorated or cured by raising the level of any one of the variant products of the invention.

By a second aspect, the present invention provides a nucleic acid molecule comprising or consisting of a non-coding sequence which is complementary to that

of any one of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 36, or complementary to a sequence having at least 90% identity to said sequence (with the proviso added above) or a fragment of said two sequences (according to the above definition of fragment). The complementary sequence may be a DNA sequence which hybridizes with any
5 one of SEQ of ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 36 or hybridizes to a portion of that sequence having a length sufficient to inhibit the transcription of the complementary sequence. The complementary sequence may be a DNA sequence which can be transcribed into an mRNA being an antisense to the mRNA transcribed from any one of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 36 or into an mRNA
10 which is an antisense to a fragment of the mRNA transcribed from any one of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 36 which has a length sufficient to hybridize with the mRNA transcribed from SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 36, so as to inhibit its translation. The complementary sequence may also be the mRNA or the fragment of the mRNA itself.

15 The nucleic acids of the second aspect of the invention may be used for therapeutic or diagnostic applications for example as probes used for the detection of the variants of the invention. The presence of the variant transcript or the level of the variant transcript may be indicative of cancer, predisposition to cancer or the stage or aggressiveness of the cancer disease. In addition or alternatively, the ratio
20 of the level of the transcripts of the variants of the invention may also be compared to that of the transcripts of the original sequences of the oncogenes from which have been varied, or to the level of transcript of other variants (especially obtained by alternative splicing from the same original sequence), and said ratio may be indicative of cancer, predisposition to cancer or the stage or aggressiveness of the
25 cancer disease

The present invention also provides expression vectors comprising any one of the above defined complementary nucleic acid sequences and host cells transfected with said nucleic acid sequences or vectors, being complementary to those specified in the first aspect of the invention.

The invention also provides anti-variant product antibodies, namely antibodies directed against the variant product which specifically bind to said variant product. Said antibodies are useful both for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. For example said antibody may be as an active ingredient in a pharmaceutical composition as will be explained below.

The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising, as an active ingredient, the nucleic acid molecules which comprise or consist of said complementary sequences, or of a vector comprising said complementary sequences. The pharmaceutical composition thus provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising, as an active ingredient, said anti-variant product antibodies.

The pharmaceutical compositions comprising said anti-variant product antibodies or the nucleic acid molecule comprising said complementary sequence, are suitable for the treatment of diseases and pathological conditions where a therapeutically beneficial effect may be achieved by neutralizing the variant (either at the transcript or product level) or decreasing the amount of the variant product or blocking its binding to its target, for example, by the neutralizing effect of the antibodies, or by the effect of the antisense mRNA in decreasing the expression level of the variant sequence. In particular these diseases are cancer diseases and the treatment may also be for amelioration of cancer or for prevention of cancer purposes.

According to the third aspect of the invention the present invention provides methods for detecting the level of the transcript (mRNA) of said variant product in a body fluid sample, or in a specific tissue sample, for example by use of probes comprising or consisting of said coding sequences; as well as methods for detecting levels of expression of said product in tissue, e.g. by the use of antibodies capable of specifically reacting with the variant products of the invention. Detection of the level of the expression of the variant of the invention in particular as compared to that of the original tumor-involved gene sequence from which it was varied or compared to other variant sequences all varied from the same original TIG

sequence may be indicative of a cancer, predisposition to cancer or the stage or aggressiveness of the cancer disease

The method, according to this latter aspect, for detection of a nucleic acid sequence which encodes the variant product in a biological sample, comprises the
5 steps of:

- (a) providing a probe comprising at least one of the nucleic acid sequences defined above;
- (b) contacting the biological sample with said probe under conditions allowing hybridization of nucleic acid sequences thereby enabling formation of
10 hybridization complexes;
- (c) detecting hybridization complexes, wherein the presence of the complexes indicates the presence of nucleic acid sequence encoding the variant product in the biological sample.

The method as described above is qualitative, i.e. indicates whether the
15 transcript is present in or absent from the sample. The method can also be quantitative, by determining the level of hybridization complexes and then calibrating said levels to determining levels of transcripts of the desired variant in the sample.

Both qualitative and quantitative determination methods can be used for
20 diagnostic, prognostic and therapy planning purposes, especially in conjunction with cancer diseases. In addition qualitative determination may be indicative of the cancer stage.

By a preferred embodiment the probe is part of a nucleic acid chip used for detection purposes, i.e. the probe is a part of an array of probes each present in a
25 known location on a solid support.

The nucleic acid sequence used in the above method may be a DNA sequence an RNA sequence, etc; it may be a coding or a sequence or a sequence complementary thereto (for respective detection of RNA transcripts or coding-DNA sequences). By quantization of the level of hybridization complexes

and calibrating the quantified results it is possible also to detect the level of the transcript in the sample.

Methods for detecting mutations in the region coding for the variant product are also provided, which may be methods carried-out in a binary fashion, namely
5 merely detecting whether there is any mismatches between the normal variant nucleic acid sequence of the invention and the one present in the sample, or carried-out by specifically detecting the nature and location of the mutation. Detection of mutations may be of importance in the determination of predisposition to cancer, as well as in attempts to establish the prognosis of the cancer disease.

10 The present invention also concerns a method for detecting variant product in a biological sample, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting with said biological sample the antibody of the invention, thereby forming an antibody-antigen complex; and

(b) detecting said antibody-antigen complex

15 wherein the presence of said antibody-antigen complex correlates with the presence of variant product in said biological sample.

Many diseases are diagnosed by detecting the presence of antibodies against a protein characterizing the disease in the blood, serum or any other body fluid of the patient. The present invention also concerns a method for detecting anti-variant
20 antibody in a biological sample, comprising:

(a) contacting said sample with the variant product of the invention, thereby forming an antibody-antigen complex; and

(b) detecting said antibody-antigen complex

25 wherein the presence of said antibody-antigen complex correlates with the presence of anti-variant antibody in the sample.

As indicated above, both methods (for detection of variant product and for detection of the anti-variant antibody) can be quantitized to determine the level or the amount of the variant or antibody in the sample, alone or in comparison to the level of the original amino acid tumor-involved sequence from which it was varied
30 or compared to the level of antibodies against the original amino acid sequence,

and qualitative and quantitative results may be used for diagnostic, prognostic and therapy planning purposes.

The invention also concerns distinguishing antibodies, i.e. antibodies capable of binding either to the variant product or to the original tumor-involved
5 gene sequence from which the variant has been varied, while not binding to the original sequence or the variant product respectively. These distinguishing antibodies may be used for detection purposes.

By yet another aspect the invention also provides a method for identifying candidate compounds capable of binding to the variant product and modulating its
10 activity (being either activators or deactivators). The method includes:

- (i) providing a protein or polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence substantially as depicted in any one of SEQ ID NO: 37 to 72, or a fragment of such a sequence;
- (ii) contacting a candidate compound with said amino acid sequence;
- 15 (iii) measuring the physiological effect of said candidate compound on the activity of the amino acid sequences and selecting those compounds which show a significant effect on said physiological activity.

The present invention also concerns compounds identified by the above methods described above, which compound may either be an activator of the
20 variant product or a deactivator thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order to understand the invention and to see how it may be carried out in practice, a preferred embodiment will now be described, by way of non-limiting
25 example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 37 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 2 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 38 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 3 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 4 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 40 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

5 **Fig. 5** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 41 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 6 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 42 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

10 **Fig. 7** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 43 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 8 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 44 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 9 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 45 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

15 **Fig. 10** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 46 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 11 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 47 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

20 **Fig. 12** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 48 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 13 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 49 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 14 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 50 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

25 **Fig. 15** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 51 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 16 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 52 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

30 **Fig. 17** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 53 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 18 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 19 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 55 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

5 **Fig. 20** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 56 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 21 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 57 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

10 **Fig. 22** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 58 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 23 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 59 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 24 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 60 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

15 **Fig. 25** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 61 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 26 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 62 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

20 **Fig. 27** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 63 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 28 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 64 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 29 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 65 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

25 **Fig. 30** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 66 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 31 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 67 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

30 **Fig. 32** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 68 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 33 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 69 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 34 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 70 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

5 Fig. 35 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 71 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 36 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 72 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied.

10 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Example I: Comparison of variants with original sequences

Original sequences of tumor-involved genes were obtained from GenBank Version 115. Their tumor involvement was determined by comparison between the original sequences and the noval variant sequences was made using the
15 BestFit application from the GCG suite version 10.0 (January 1999), with the default values:

Gap creation penalty (GapWeight): 50

Gap extension penalty (GapLengthWeight): 3

The comparison is shown in Fig. 1 to 34 which show the comparison of
20 each of the variant products depicted in SEQ ID NO: 37 to 72 with the original tumor-involved sequence from which it was varied.

The following is a list which gives the name and the description of each original tumor-involved sequence from which the alternative splice variant has been varied by alternative splicing. The description is followed by the internal
25 reference to the novel variant (NV-... etc.) and a short comparison between the variant and the original tumor-involved sequence. It should be noticed that several splice variants may have been originated from the same parent sequence by several different alternative splicings. The following table summarizes the accession number of the original sequence, the terminology of the new variant (NV-1 to

NV-34) and the description of the difference between the new variant and the original sequence.

Table

5

Accession	New variant #	Description of the new variant
KU70_HUMAN	NV-1	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 5 aa instead of 240 amino acids. It is probably missing the PHOSPHORYLATION (BY NUCLEAR KINASE NII) site and half of the PRO-RICH domain but retains the LEUCINE-ZIPPER domain.
KU70_HUMAN	NV-2	The new variant has a deletion of 210 aa between residues 304 – 515. Lacks the Pro-rich domain but retains the LEUCINE-ZIPPER domain and PHOSPHORYLATION (BY NUCLEAR KINASE NII) site.
LCK_HUMAN	NV-3	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 45 amino acids instead of 163 amino acids. The new variant retains both SH domains and most of the PROTEIN KINASE domain including two ATP BINDING sites and the ACTIVE SITE. It is missing the 3' end of the PROTEIN KINASE domain and lacks the AUTO-PHOSPHORYLATION and PHOSPHORYLATION sites.
LCK_HUMAN	NV-4	Insertion of 58 amino acids after amino acid 62 (insertion does not result in truncation). Insertion in first SH2 domain. The new variant retains all important sites including: the PROTEIN KINASE DOMAIN with two ATP BINDING sites, an ACTIVE SITE and an AUTO PHOSPHORYLATION site. An additional PHOSPHORYLATION site.

OSTP_HUMAN	NV-5	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 12 aa instead of 134 aa. The new variant maintains the CELL ATTACHMENT SITE and two GLYCOSILATION sites.
GA45_HUMAN	NV-6	The new variant has an alternative 5' exon of 72 amino acids instead of 125 amino acids. The new variant has a signal peptide and has the two PHOSPHORYLATION (BY CK2) sites.
WN11_HUMAN	NV-7	The new variant has a deletion of 22 amino acids after residue 312 (between 312-334). The new variant has all five potential GLYCOSILATION sites.
WN11_HUMAN	NV-8	The new variant has a deletion of 117 amino acids after residue 116 (between 116-233). The new variant is missing one potential GLYCOSILATION site (out of 5 sites).
KPCT_HUMAN	NV-9	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 3 amino acids instead of 94 amino acids. The alternative region is in the protein kinase domain. The new variant maintains the two PHORBOL-ESTER AND DAG BINDING domains, the two ATP binding sites and the active site of the kinase domain.
IRF1_HUMAN	NV-10	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 7 amino acids instead of 40 amino acids. The new variant maintains the DNA binding domain.
FGR1_HUMAN	NV-11	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 14 amino acids instead of 134 amino acids. The new variant has the entire extracellular domain and the TM, it is missing part of the cytoplasmic domain. The new variant

		maintains all 3 IMMUNO-GLOBULIN-LIKE DOMAINS, the protein KINASE domain, the ACTIVE site, and the 2 ATP binding sites, but it might be missing one of the two PHOSPHORYLATION (AUTO-) sites.
APE1_HUMAN	NV-12	The new variant has a gap of 22 amino acids between residues 146 – 169. The new variant maintains the active site and site important for substrate recognition.
APE1_HUMAN	NV-13	The new variant has an insertion of 25 amino acids after residue 18. The new variant maintains the active site and site important for substrate recognition.
MAD3_HUMAN	NV-14	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 3 amino acids instead of 15 amino acids. It retains all five ANK motifs and the two PHOSPHORYLATION sites.
MAD3_HUMAN	NV-15	The new variant has a deletion of 28 amino acids between 183 – 212. The deletion is in the ANK MOTIF 4. The new variant maintains 4 out of the five ANK MOTIFs and the two PHOSPHORYLATION sites.
EPA4_HUMAN	NV-16	Deletion of 65aa after residue 832 (832-898). Deletion in end of CYTOPLASMIC domain. The 3' end of the PROTEIN KINASE domain is missing, but all important sites are maintained. The new variant has two FIBRONECTIN TYPE III domains and the protein KINASE domain with 2 ATP binding sites, an ACTIVE site and an auto PHOSPHORYLATION site.

ETS2_HUMAN	NV-17	The new variant has a deletion of 26 aa between 87 - 114. The new variant maintains the DNA binding domain.
WN5A_HUMAN 1.	NV-18	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 4 amino acids instead of 109. It is identical to the known protein until residue 256. Two GLYCOSILATION sites out of four are missing in the new variant.
TYO3_HUMAN	NV-19	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 45 amino acids instead of 216 amino acids. The new variant is missing part of the PROTEIN KINASE domain and its AUTOPHOSPHORYLATION site. However, it maintains all other necessary domains: the ACTIVE site and the two ATP binding sites. The variant retains all 6 GLYCOSILATION sites, the 2 IG-like domains and the 2 FIBRONEXTIN TYPE III domains.
CAD2_HUMAN	NV-20	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 10 amino acids instead of 68 amino acids. The new variant maintains the extracellular domain and the TM domain. It is missing the end of the cytoplasmic domain and the SER-RICH domain. However, it has all other necessary domains including :5 CADHERIN REPEATS with 7 GLYCOSILATION sites.
MXI1_HUMAN	NV-21	NV_1 m85527_3 Insertion of 24aa after residue 79. Most likely truncated in insertion. Has basic DNA binding domain, but lacks helix-loop-helix.
MXI1_HUMAN	NV-22	NV_2 m85527_5 Alternative 5' exon. Identical to known from aa 26 to the end. Has a 5' exon of 31 aa versus 25 aa of the known. Has both DNA binding domain and

		helix loop helix. The alternative 5' exon bares a clathrin repeat. Supported by 4 ests.
MPK3_HUMAN	NV-23	Similar to known RNA at first 290 aa. Alternative 3' exon of 10 aa instead of 28 The new variant maintains the PROTEIN KINASE domain with its two ATP binding sites, the ACTIVE site and two PHOSPHORYLATION sites.
XRC1_HUMAN	NV-24	First 242aa identical to known RNA. Alternative short 3' exon of 50 aa Instead of 391aa.
XRC1_HUMAN	NV-25	Identical to known RNA in first 241 aa. Alternative 3' exon of 25 aa instead of 392.
XRC1_HUMAN	NV-26	Identical to known RNA in first 186 aa. Alternative short 3' exon of length 61 aa, instead of 447 aa.
XRC1_HUMAN	NV-27	Identical to known RNA in first 540 aa. Alternative 3' exon of 84 aa instead of 93 aa.
MERL_HUMAN	NV-28	Deletion of 29 aa from position 333. The new variant retains the Band 4-1 like domain. (Band 4.1, which links the spectrin-actin cytoskeleton of erythrocytes to the plasma membrane.)
DP1_HUMAN	NV-29	Alternative 3' exon of 21 amino acids instead of 72 amino acids. The new variant retains the two transmembrane domains.
MDR1_HUMAN	NV-30	Alternative exon at 3' end at cytoplasmic domain. 1 aa instead of 3 of the known. Identical to known until aa 1277.
MDR1_HUMAN	NV-31	The new variant is a truncated protein. It has an alternative 3' exon of 12 amino acids instead of 713. It is

		identical to the known protein until residue 567. The new variant retains only one out of two ATP binding sites, and six out of twelve TM domains. It has one out of three cytoplasmic domains and is truncated in the middle of the second cytoplasmic domain.
MK08_HUMAN	NV-32	Identical to known until aa 205. Truncated. Has additional 13 aa. Lacks part of the protein kinase domain. Retains the active site the two ATP binding sites and the two phosphorylation sites.
MK08_HUMAN	NV-33	Alternative 3' exon of 14 aa instead of 134 aa. Identical to known until residue 293. Lacks end of protein kinase domain. Retains the active site, the two ATP binding sites and the two phosphorylation sites.
MK08_HUMAN	NV-34	Alternative 3' exon of 7 aa instead of 95 aa. Identical to known until residue 332. Has entire protein kinase domain including the active site, the two ATP binding sites and the two phosphorylation sites.
MAPK12_HUMAN	NV-35	The new variant contains 152 N-terminal amino acids of the original protein. The new variant has alternative 25 amino acids in its C-terminus, instead of original 215 amino acids. It contains the NP_BIND (between the amino acids 33 – 41, and the ATP binding site at position 56. The truncated variant has only part of the kinase domain, it lacks the active site and both the phosphorylation sites that activates the kinase. This truncated splice variant can act as dominant negative.
KPCT_HUMAN	NV-36	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 36 amino acids instead of 94 original amino acids. The alternative region is in the PROTEIN KINASE domain. The new variant maintains

		the two PHORBOL-ESTER AND DAG BINDING domains, the two ATP binding sites and the ACTIVE of the KINASE domain.
--	--	---

The following is a list of the original tumor-involved sequences, followed by all the splice variants obtained therefrom with a list of differences between the
5 original TIG sequence and the variant.

KU (p70/p80)

KU70_HUMAN

10 FUNCTION: SINGLE STRANDED DNA-DEPENDENT ATP-DEPENDENT
HELICASE. HAS A ROLE IN CHROMOSOME TRANSLOCATION. THE
DNA HELICASE II COMPLEX BINDS PREFERENTIALLY TO FORK-LIKE
ENDS OF DOUBLE-STRANDED DNA IN A CELL CYCLE-DEPENDENT
15 MANNER. IT WORKS IN THE 3'-5' DIRECTION. BINDING TO DNA MAY
BE MEDIATED BY P70.

SUBUNIT: HETERODIMER OF A 70 KD AND A 80 KD SUBUNIT.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: NUCLEAR.

PTM: PHOSPHORYLATED IN VIVO AT SERINE RESIDUES (BY
20 SIMILARITY).

DISEASE: INDIVIDUALS WITH SLE AND RELATED DISORDERS
PRODUCE EXTREMELY LARGE AMOUNTS OF AUTOANTIBODIES TO
P70 AND P86. EXISTENCE OF A MAJOR AUTOANTIGENIC EPITOPE OR
EPITOPES ON THE CARBOXY TERMINAL 190 AMINO ACIDS OF P70
25 CONTAINING THE LEUCINE REPEAT. THE MAJORITY OF
AUTOANTIBODIES TO P70 IN MOST SERA FROM PATIENTS WITH SLE
SEEM TO BE REACTIVE WITH THIS REGION.

SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE ATP-DEPENDENT DNA HELICASE II 70
KD SUBUNIT FAMILY.

30

NV_1

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 5 amino acids instead of 240
35 amino acids. It is probably missing the PHOSPHORYLATION (BY NUCLEAR

KINASE NII) site and half of the PRO-RICH domain but retains the LEUCINE-ZIPPER domain.

KU (p70/p80)

5

KU70_HUMAN

NV_2

10 The new variant has a deletion of 210 amino acids between residues 304 – 515. The new variant lacks the PRO-RICH domain but retains the LEUCINE-ZIPPER domain and PHOSPHORYLATION (BY NUCLEAR KINASE NII) site.

15

LCK

LCK_HUMAN

PROTO-ONCOGENE TYROSINE-PROTEIN KINASE LCK

20 FUNCTION: MAY PARTICIPATE IN ANTIGEN-INDUCED T-CELL ACTIVATION.

CATALYTIC ACTIVITY: ATP + A PROTEIN TYROSINE = ADP + PROTEIN TYROSINE PHOSPHATE.

25 ENZYME REGULATION: REGULATED BY PHOSPHORYLATION ON TYR-504.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: BOUND TO THE CYTOPLASMIC DOMAIN OF EITHER CD4 OR CD8.

SIMILARITY: CONTAINS 1 SH2 DOMAIN.

SIMILARITY: CONTAINS 1 SH3 DOMAIN.

30 SIMILARITY: TO OTHER PROTEIN-TYROSINE KINASES IN THE CATALYTIC DOMAIN. BELONGS TO THE SRC SUBFAMILY.

NV_3

35 The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 45 amino acids instead of 163 amino acids. The new variant retains both SH domains and most of the PROTEIN KINASE domain including two ATP BINDING sites and the

ACTIVE SITE. It is missing the 3' end of the PROTEIN KINASE domain and lacks the AUTO-PHOSPHORYLATION and PHOSPHORYLATION sites.

LCK

5

LCK_HUMAN

NV_4

10 Insertion of 58 amino acids after amino acid 62 (insertion does not result in truncation). Insertion in first SH2 domain. The new variant retains all important sites including: the PROTEIN KINASE DOMAIN with two ATP BINDING sites, an ACTIVE SITE and an AUTO PHOSPHORYLATION site. An additional PHOSPHORYLATION site.

15

OSTEOPONTIN

OSTP_HUMAN

20 FUNCTION: BINDS TIGHTLY TO HYDROXYAPATITE. APPEARS TO FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE MINERALIZED MATRIX. PROBABLY IMPORTANT TO CELL-MATRIX INTERACTION.
 ALTERNATIVE PRODUCTS: TWO ISOFORMS; OP1A AND OP1B (SHOWN HERE); ARE PRODUCES BY ALTERNATIVE SPLICING.
25 PTM: EXTENSIVELY PHOSPHORYLATED ON SERINE RESIDUES.
 PTM: N- AND O-GLYCOSYLATED.
 DISEASE: THIS PROTEIN PLAYS A PRINCIPAL ROLE IN URINARY STONE FORMATION AS THE STONE MATRIX

30 NV_5

 The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 12 amino acids instead of 134 amino acids. The new variant maintains the CELL ATTACHMENT SITE and two GLYCOSILATION sites.

35

GADD45

GA45_HUMAN

5 GROWTH ARREST AND DNA-DAMAGE-INDUCIBLE PROTEIN

FUNCTION: INVOLVED IN THE REGULATION OF GROWTH AND APOPTOSIS. MEDIATES ACTIVATION OF STRESS-RESPONSIVE MTK1/MEKK4 MAPKKK.

SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE GADD45 / MYD118 FAMILY.

10

NV_6

The new variant has an alternative 5' exon of 72 amino acids instead of
15 125 amino acids. The new variant has a signal peptide and has the two
PHOSPHORYLATION (BY CK2) sites.

WNT-11 PROTEIN

20

WN11_HUMAN

FUNCTION: PROBABLE DEVELOPMENTAL PROTEIN. MAY BE A SIGNALING MOLECULE WHICH AFFECT THE DEVELOPMENT OF DISCRETE REGIONS OF TISSUES. IS LIKELY TO SIGNAL OVER ONLY
25 FEW CELL DIAMETERS.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: POSSIBLY SECRETED AND ASSOCIATES WITH THE EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX.

SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE WNT FAMILY

30

NV_7

The new variant has a deletion of 22 amino acids after residue 312
35 (between 312-334). The new variant has all five potential GLYCOSILATION sites.

WNT-11 PROTEIN

WN11_HUMAN

5 NV_8

The new variant has a deletion of 117 amino acids after residue 116 (between 116-233). The new variant is missing one potential GLYCOSILATION
10 site (out of 5 sites).

PROTEIN KINASE C, THETA TYPE

KPCT_HUMAN

15 FUNCTION: THIS IS CALCIUM-INDEPENDENT, PHOSPHOLIPID-DEPENDENT, SERINE- AND THREONINE-SPECIFIC ENZYME.

FUNCTION: PKC IS ACTIVATED BY DIACYLGLYCEROL WHICH IN TURN PHOSPHORYLATES A RANGE OF CELLULAR PROTEINS. PKC ALSO SERVES AS THE RECEPTOR FOR PHORBOL ESTERS, A CLASS OF
20 TUMOR PROMOTERS.

TISSUE SPECIFICITY: SKELETAL MUSCLE, MEGAKARYOBLASTIC CELLS AND PLATELETS.

SIMILARITY: CONTAINS 2 ZINC-DEPENDENT PHORBOL-ESTER AND
25 DAG BINDING DOMAINS.

SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE SER/THR FAMILY OF PROTEIN KINASES. PKC SUBFAMILY.

NV_9

30 The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 3 amino acids instead of 94 amino acids. The alternative region is in the PROTEIN KINASE domain. The new variant maintains the two PHORBOL-ESTER AND DAG BINDING domains, the two ATP binding sites and the ACTIVE of the KINASE domain.

INTERFERON REGULATORY FACTOR 1

IRF1_HUMAN

FUNCTION: SPECIFICALLY BINDS TO THE UPSTREAM REGULATORY
5 REGION OF TYPE I IFN AND IFN-INDUCIBLE MHC CLASS I GENES
(THE INTERFERON CONSENSUS SEQUENCE (ICS)) AND ACTIVATES
THOSE GENES.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: NUCLEAR.

INDUCTION: BY VIRUSES AND IFN.

10 DISEASE: DELETION OR REARRANGEMENT OF IRF1 ARE A CAUSE OF
PRELEUKEMIC MYELODYSPLASTIC SYNDROME (MDS) AND OF
ACUTE MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA (AML).

SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE IRF FAMILY.

15 NV_10

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 7 amino acids instead of 40
amino acids. The new variant maintains the DNA binding domain.

BASIC FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR 1

20 FGFR1_HUMAN

FUNCTION: RECEPTOR FOR BASIC FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR. A
SHORTER FORM OF THE RECEPTOR COULD BE A RECEPTOR FOR
ACIDIC FGF (AFGF).

25 CATALYTIC ACTIVITY: ATP + PROTEIN TYROSINE = ADP + PROTEIN
TYROSINE PHOSPHATE.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: TYPE I MEMBRANE PROTEIN.

ALTERNATIVE PRODUCTS: MANY FORMS OF FGFR1 ARE PRODUCED
BY ALTERNATIVE SPLICING. THE FORM SHOWN HERE IS KNOWN AS
30 ALPHA-A1.

DISEASE: DEFECTS IN FGFR1 ARE ONE OF THE CAUSES OF PFEIFFER
SYNDROME, ALSO CALLED ACROCEPHALOSYNDACTYLY TYPE V
(ACS V), CHARACTERIZED BY CRANIOSYNOSTOSIS (PREMATURE
FUSION OF THE SKULL SUTURES) WITH DEVIATION AND
35 ENLARGEMENT OF THE THUMBS AND GREAT

TOES, BRACHYMESOPHALANGY, WITH PHALANGEAL ANKYLOSIS AND A VARYING DEGREE OF SOFT TISSUE SYNDACTYLY.

SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR FAMILY.

- 5 SIMILARITY: CONTAINS 3 IMMUNOGLOBULIN-LIKE DOMAINS.

NV_11

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 14 amino acids instead of 134 amino acids. The new variant has the entire extracellular domain and the TM,
10 it is missing part of the cytoplasmic domain. The new variant maintains all 3 IMMUNOGLOBULIN-LIKE DOMAINS, the protein KINASE domain, the ACTIVE site, and the 2 ATP binding sites, but it might be missing one of the two PHOSPHORYLATION (AUTO-) sites.

15 REF-1 PROTEIN DNA-(APURINIC OR APYRIMIDINIC SITE) LYASE APE1_HUMAN

FUNCTION: REPAIRS OXIDATIVE DNA DAMAGES IN VITRO. MAY HAVE A ROLE IN PROTECTION AGAINST CELL LETHALITY AND
20 SUPPRESSION OF MUTATIONS. REMOVES THE BLOCKING GROUPS FROM THE 3'

TERMINI OF THE DNA STRAND BREAKS GENERATED BY IONIZING RADIATIONS AND BLEOMYCIN.

CATALYTIC ACTIVITY: ENDONUCLEOLYTIC CLEAVAGE NEAR
25 APURINIC OR APYRIMIDINIC SITES TO PRODUCTS WITH 5'-PHOSPHATE.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: NUCLEAR.

SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE AP/EXO A FAMILY OF DNA REPAIR ENZYMES.

NV_12

The new variant has a gap of 22 amino acids between residues 146 – 169. The new variant maintains the ACTIVE site and site important for substrate recognition.

5

NV_13

The new variant has an insertion of 25 amino acids after residue 18. It maintains the ACTIVE site and the site important for substrate recognition.

10

**MAD3 MAJOR HISTOCOMPATIBILITY COMPLEX
ENHANCER-BINDING PROTEIN**

MAD3_HUMAN

15 FUNCTION: I-KAPPA-B-LIKE ACTIVITY. MAY BE INVOLVED IN REGULATION OF TRANSCRIPTIONAL RESPONSES TO NF-KAPPA-B, INCLUDING ADHESION- DEPENDENT PATHWAYS OF MONOCYTE ACTIVATION. INTERACTS DIRECTLY WITH THE NF-KAPPA-B COMPLEX, PRESUMABLY THROUGH THE P65 SUBUNIT.

20 INDUCTION: INDUCED IN ADHERENT MONOCYTES.

PTM: PHOSPHORYLATION OF I-KAPPA-B BLOCKS ITS ABILITY TO INHIBIT NF-KAPPA-B DNA-BINDING ACTIVITY.

SIMILARITY: CONTAINS 5 ANK REPEATS.

25 NV_14

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 3 amino acids instead of 15 amino acids. It retains all five ANK motifs and the two PHOSPHORYLATION sites.

30

NV_15

The new variant has a deletion of 28 amino acids between 183 – 212. The deletion is in the ANK MOTIF 4. The new variant maintains 4 out of the five
35 ANK MOTIFS and the two PHORYLATION sites.

RECEPTOR PROTEIN-TYROSINE KINASE HEK8

EPA4_HUMAN

5 FUNCTION: RECEPTOR FOR MEMBERS OF THE EPHRIN-A FAMILY.
BINDS TO EPHRIN-A1, -A4 AND -A5. BINDS MORE POORLY TO
EPHRIN-A2 AND A-3.
CATALYTIC ACTIVITY: ATP + A PROTEIN TYROSINE = ADP +
10 PROTEIN TYROSINE PHOSPHATE.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: TYPE I MEMBRANE PROTEIN.
SIMILARITY: CONTAINS 2 FIBRONECTIN TYPE III-LIKE DOMAINS.
SIMILARITY: TO OTHER PROTEIN-TYROSINE KINASES IN THE
CATALYTIC DOMAIN. BELONGS TO THE EPHRIN RECEPTOR FAMILY.

15

NV_16

Deletion of 65 amino acids between 832 – 898. The deletion in the
cytoplasmic domain. The 3' end of the PROTEIN KINASE domain is missing,
but all important sites are maintained. The new variant has two FIBRONECTIN
20 TYPE III domains and the protein KINASE domain with 2 ATP binding sites, an
ACTIVE site and an auto PHOSPHORYLATION site.

C-ETS-2 PROTEIN

ETS2_HUMAN

25

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: NUCLEAR.
SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE ETS FAMILY.

NV_17

30 The new variant has a deletion of 26 amino acids between 87 – 114. The
new variant maintains the DNA binding domain.

WNT-5A PROTEIN

WN5A_HUMAN

FUNCTION: PROBABLE DEVELOPMENTAL PROTEIN. MAY BE A
5 SIGNALING MOLECULE WHICH AFFECTS THE DEVELOPMENT OF
DISCRETE REGIONS OF TISSUES. IS LIKELY TO SIGNAL OVER
ONLY FEW CELL DIAMETERS.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: POSSIBLY SECRETED AND ASSOCIATES
WITH THE EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX.

10 SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE WNT FAMILY

NV_18

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 4 amino acids instead of
109. It is identical to the known protein until residue 256. Two
15 GLYCOSILATION sites out of four are missing in the new variant.

TYROSINE-PROTEIN KINASE SKY

TYO3_HUMAN

20 FUNCTION: MAY BE INVOLVED IN CELL ADHESION PROCESSES,
PARTICULARLY IN THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: TYPE I MEMBRANE PROTEIN.

TISSUE SPECIFICITY: ABUNDANT IN THE BRAIN AND LOWER LEVELS
IN OTHER TISSUES.

25 SIMILARITY: TO OTHER PROTEIN-TYROSINE KINASES IN THE
CATALYTIC DOMAIN.

SIMILARITY: CONTAINS 2 IMMUNOGLOBULIN-LIKE C2-TYPE
DOMAINS.

SIMILARITY: CONTAINS 2 FIBRONECTIN TYPE III-LIKE DOMAINS.

NV_19

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 45 amino acids instead of 216 amino acids. The new variant is missing part of the PROTEIN KINASE domain and its AUTOPHOSPHORYLATION site. However, it maintains all other necessary domains: the ACTIVE site and the two ATP binding sites. The variant retains all 6 GLYCOSILATION sites, the 2 IG-like domains and the 2 FIBRONEXTIN TYPE III domains.

NEURAL-CADHERIN

CAD2_HUMAN

10

FUNCTION: CADHERINS ARE CALCIUM DEPENDENT CELL ADHESION PROTEINS. THEY PREFERENTIALLY INTERACT WITH THEMSELVES IN A HOMOPHILIC MANNER IN CONNECTING CELLS; CADHERINS MAY THUS CONTRIBUTE TO THE SORTING OF HETEROGENEOUS CELL TYPES. N-CADHERIN MAY BE INVOLVED IN NEURONAL RECOGNITION MECHANISM.

15

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: TYPE I MEMBRANE PROTEIN.

SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE CADHERIN FAMILY.

20

NV_20

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 10 amino acids instead of 68 amino acids. The new variant maintains the extracellular domain and the TM domain. It is missing the end of the cytoplasmic domain and the SER-RICH domain. However, it has all other necessary domains including: 5 CADHERIN REPEATS with 7 GLYCOSILATION sites.

25

MXI1 MAX INTERACTING PROTEIN 1

MXI1_HUMAN

30

FUNCTION: TRANSCRIPTIONAL REPRESSOR. MXI1 BINDS WITH MAX TO FORM A SEQUENCE-SPECIFIC DNA-BINDING PROTEIN COMPLEX

WHICH RECOGNIZES THE CORE SEQUENCE 5'-CAC[GA]TG-3'. MXI1
THUS ANTAGONIZES MYC TRANSCRIPTIONAL ACTIVITY BY
COMPETING FOR MAX.

SUBUNIT: EFFICIENT DNA BINDING REQUIRES DIMERIZATION WITH
5 ANOTHER BHLH PROTEIN. BINDS DNA AS A HETERODIMER WITH
MAX.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: NUCLEAR.

TISSUE SPECIFICITY: HIGH LEVELS FOUND IN THE BRAIN, HEART
AND LUNG WHILE LOWER LEVELS ARE SEEN IN THE LIVER, KIDNEY
10 AND SKELETAL MUSCLE.

DISEASE: DEFECTS IN MXI1 ARE FOUND IN SOME PATIENTS WITH
PROSTATE TUMORS.

SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE BASIC HELIX-LOOP-HELIX (BHLH)
FAMILY OF TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS.

15

NV_21

The new variant has an insertion of 24 amino acids after residue 79. It is
most likely truncated within the insertion. The new variant retains the BASIC
DNA BINDING domain, but lacks the HELIX LOOP HELIX motif.

20

MXI1 MAX INTERACTING PROTEIN 1

MXI1_HUMAN

NV_22

25 The new variant has an alternative 5' exon of 31 amino acids instead of
25. It is identical to the known protein from residue 26 to the end. The new
variant has both the DNA BINDING DOMAIN and the HELIX LOOP HELIX
motif. The alternative 5' exon bares a clathrin repeat.

**DUAL SPECIFICITY MITOGEN-ACTIVATED PROTEIN KINASE
KINASE 3
MPK3_HUMAN**

- 5 FUNCTION: DUAL SPECIFICITY KINASE. IS ACTIVATED BY
CYTOKINES AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS IN VIVO. CATALYZES
THE CONCOMITANT PHOSPHORYLATION OF A THREONINE AND A
TYROSINE RESIDUE IN THE MAP KINASE P38.
ENZYME REGULATION: ACTIVATED BY DUAL PHOSPHORYLATION
10 ON SER-189 AND THR-193.
TISSUE SPECIFICITY: ABUNDANT EXPRESSION IS SEEN IN THE
SKELETAL MUSCLE. IT IS ALSO WIDELY EXPRESSED IN OTHER
TISSUES.
PTM: AUTOPHOSPHORYLATED.
15 SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE SER/THR FAMILY OF PROTEIN
KINASES. MAP KINASE KINASE SUBFAMILY.

NV_23

- The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 10 amino acids instead of 28
20 amino acids. The new variant maintains the PROTEIN KINASE domain with its
two ATP binding sites, the ACTIVE site and two POSPHORYLATION sites. It
may lack a few amino acids at the end of the PROTEIN KINASE domain.

**DNA-REPAIR PROTEIN XRCC1
XRC1_HUMAN**

25

- FUNCTION: CORRECTS DEFECTIVE DNA STRAND-BREAK REPAIR
AND SISTER CHROMATID EXCHANGE FOLLOWING TREATMENT
WITH IONIZING RADIATION AND ALKYLATING AGENTS.
30 SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: NUCLEAR (PROBABLE).
SIMILARITY: SOME, TO S.POMBE RAD4/CUT5.

NV_24

Alternative 3' exon of 50 amino acids instead of 391 amino acids.

DNA-REPAIR PROTEIN XRCC1

XRC1_HUMAN

5

NV_25

Alternative 3' exon of 25 amino acids instead of 392 amino acids.

DNA-REPAIR PROTEIN XRCC1

XRC1_HUMAN

10

NV_26

Alternative 3' exon of 61 amino acids instead of 447 amino acids.

15

DNA-REPAIR PROTEIN XRCC1

XRC1_HUMAN

NV_27

Alternative 3' exon of 84 amino acids instead of 93 amino acids.

20

MERLIN SCHWANNOMIN (NF2)

MERL_HUMAN

25 FUNCTION: PROBABLY ACTS AS A MEMBRANE STABILIZING
PROTEIN.

TISSUE SPECIFICITY: IN FETAL BRAIN; IN KIDNEY, LUNG, BREAST,
AND OVARY.

DISEASE: NEUROFIBROMATOSIS 2 (NF2) OR CENTRAL
30 NEUROFIBROMATOSIS IS A GENETIC DISORDER CHARACTERIZED
BY BILATERAL VESTIBULAR SCHWANNOMAS (FORMERLY CALLED

ACOUSTIC NEUROMAS), SCHWANNOMAS OF OTHER CRANIAL AND PERIPHERAL NERVES, MENINGIOMAS, AND EPENDYMOMAS. IT IS INHERITED IN AN AUTOSOMAL DOMINANT FASHION WITH FULL PENETRANCE. AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS GENERALLY DEVELOP SYMPTOMS

OF EIGHTH-NERVE DYSFUNCTION IN EARLY ADULTHOOD, INCLUDING DEAFNESS AND BALANCE DISORDER. ALTHOUGH THE TUMORS OF NF2 ARE HISTOLOGICALLY BENIGN, THEIR ANATOMIC LOCATION MAKES MANAGEMENT DIFFICULT, AND PATIENTS SUFFER GREAT MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

SIMILARITY: CONTAINS A DOMAIN FOUND IN BAND 4.1, EZRIN, MOESIN, RADIXIN, AND TALIN.

NV_28

The new variant has a deletion of 29 amino acids after residue 333. The new variant maintains the BAND 4.1 – LIKE domain. (Band 4.1, which links the spectrin-actin cytoskeleton of erythrocytes to the plasma membrane).

DP1 POLYPOSIS LOCUS PROTEIN 1

DP1_HUMAN

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: INTEGRAL MEMBRANE PROTEIN (POTENTIAL).

SIMILARITY: TO C.ELEGANS T19C3.4.

NV_29

Alternative 3' exon of 21 amino acids instead of 72 amino acids. The new variant maintains the two transmembrane domains.

MDR1 MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE PROTEIN 1

MDR1_HUMAN

FUNCTION: ENERGY-DEPENDENT EFFLUX PUMP RESPONSIBLE FOR
5 DECREASED DRUG ACCUMULATION IN MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT
CELLS.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: INTEGRAL MEMBRANE PROTEIN.

SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE ATP-BINDING TRANSPORT PROTEIN
FAMILY (ABC TRANSPORTERS). MDR SUBFAMILY.

10

NV_30

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 1 amino acid, instead of 3
of the known protein. The new variant is identical to the known protein until
residue 1277. It maintains all important sites.

15

MDR1 MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE PROTEIN 1

MDR1_HUMAN

NV_31

20 The new variant is a truncated protein. It has an alternative 3' exon of 12
amino acids instead of 713. It is identical to the known protein until residue 567.
The new variant retains only one out of two ATP binding sites, and six out of
twelve TM domains. It has one out of three cytoplasmic domains and is truncated
in the middle of the second cytoplasmic domain.

25

JNK1 – MITOGEN ACTIVATED PROTEIN KINASE 8

MK08_HUMAN

30 FUNCTION: PROBABLY PLAYS A ROLE IN THE SIGNAL
TRANSDUCTION PATHWAY INITIATED BY PROINFLAMMATORY
CYTOKINES AND UV RADIATION. BINDS TO THE N-TERMINAL
ACTIVATION DOMAINS OF C-JUN AND ATF2 AND PHOSPHORYLATES

THEIR REGULATORY SITES (RESPECTIVELY SER-63 AND SER-73;
THR-69 AND THR-71). JNK1 ISOFORMS DISPLAY DIFFERENT BINDING
PATTERNS: BETA-1 PREFERENTIALLY BINDS TO C-JUN, WHEREAS
ALPHA-1, ALPHA-2, AND BETA-2 HAVE A SIMILAR LOW LEVEL OF
5 BINDING TO BOTH C-JUN OR ATF2. HOWEVER THERE IS NO
CORRELATION BETWEEN BINDING AND PHOSPHORYLATION, WHICH
IS ACHIEVED ABOUT AT THE SAME EFFICIENCY BY ALL ISOFORMS.
ENZYME REGULATION: ACTIVATED BY THREONINE AND TYROSINE
PHOSPHORYLATION.

10 ALTERNATIVE PRODUCTS: FOUR ISOFORMS JNK1 ALPHA-1, JNK1
ALPHA-2 (SHOWN HERE), JNK1 BETA-1, AND JNK1 BETA-2
ARE PRODUCED BY ALTERNATIVE SPLICING.

INDUCTION: BY UV LIGHT, INTERLEUKIN-1 AND BY HA-RAS.

15 SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE CDC2/CDC28 SUBFAMILY OF SER/THR
PROTEIN KINASES. STRONGEST SIMILARITY WITH OTHER MAP
KINASES.

NV_32

The new variant is a truncated protein. It has an alternative 3' exon of 13
20 amino acids instead of 222 amino acids. It is identical to the known protein until
residue 205. The new variant lacks part of the PROTEIN KINASE domain,
however it retains the ACTIVE SITE, the two ATP binding sites and the two
PHOSPHORYLATION sites.

25 JNK1 – MITOGEN ACTIVATED PROTEIN KINASE 8 MK08_HUMAN

NV_33

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 14 amino acids instead of
30 134 amino acids of the known protein. It is identical to the known protein until
residue 293. The new variant lacks the end of the PROTEIN KINASE domain,
but retains the ACTIVE SITE, the two ATP binding sites and the two
PHOSPHORYLATION sites.

JNK1 – MITOGEN ACTIVATED PROTEIN KINASE 8
MK08_HUMAN

5

NV_34

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 7 amino acids instead of 95 amino acids. It is identical to the known protein until residue 332. Has the entire PROTEIN KINASE domain including the ACTIVE SITE, the two ATP
10 binding sites and the two PHOSPHORYLATION sites.

MITOGEN-ACTIVATED PROTEIN KINASE 12

Synonym(s) EC 2.7.1- extracellular signal-regulated kinase 6 EC 2.7.1-
15 ERK 6 ERK 5 stress-activated protein kinase-3 mitogen-activated protein kinase
P38 gamma map kinase P38 gamma

Gene name(s) MAPK12 or ERK 6 or SAPK 3

FUNCTION: PHOSPHORYLATES MYELIN BASIC PROTEIN (MBP); ACTS
20 AS SIGNAL TRANSDUCER DURING THE DIFFERENTIATION OF
MYOBLASTS TO MYOTUBES. OVEREXPRESSION ENHANCES THIS
DIFFERENTIATION EVENT, WHEREAS INACTIVATION EXHIBITS IT
AND MAINTAINS THE CELLS IN A PROLIFERATIVE STATE.

ENZYME REGULATION: ACTIVATED BY PHOSPHORYLATION ON
25 THREONINE AND TYROSINE (BY SIMILARITY).

TISSUE SPECIFICITY: HIGHLY EXPRESSED IN SKELETAL MUSCLE.

SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE SER/THR FAMILY OF PROTEIN
KINASES. MAP KINASE FAMILY.

NV_35

The new variant contains 152 N-terminal amino acids of the original protein. The new variant has alternative 25 amino acids in its C-terminus, instead of original 215 amino acids. It contains the NP_BIND (between the amino acids 33 – 41, and the ATP binding site at position 56. The truncated variant has only part of the kinase domain, it lacks the active site and both the phosphorylation sites that activates the kinase. This truncated splice variant can act as dominant negative.

10

PROTEIN KINASE C, THETA TYPE KPCT_HUMAN

FUNCTION: THIS IS CALCIUM-INDEPENDENT, PHOSPHOLIPID-DEPENDENT, SERINE- AND THREONINE-SPECIFIC ENZYME.

15 FUNCTION: PKC IS ACTIVATED BY DIACYLGLYCEROL WHICH IN TURN PHOSPHORYLATES A RANGE OF CELLULAR PROTEINS. PKC ALSO SERVES AS THE RECEPTOR FOR PHORBOL ESTERS, A CLASS OF TUMOR PROMOTERS.

20 TISSUE SPECIFICITY: SKELETAL MUSCLE, MEGAKARYOBLASTIC CELLS AND PLATELETS.

SIMILARITY: CONTAINS 2 ZINC-DEPENDENT PHORBOL-ESTER AND DAG BINDING DOMAINS.

SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE SER/THR FAMILY OF PROTEIN KINASES. PCK SUBFAMILY.

25

NV_36

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 36 amino acids instead of 94 original amino acids. The alternative region is in the PROTEIN KINASE domain. The new variant maintains the two PHORBOL-ESTER AND DAG BINDING domains, the two ATP binding sites and the ACTIVE of the KINASE domain.

30

Example II: Variant nucleic acid sequence

The nucleic acid sequences of the invention include nucleic acid sequences which encode variant product and fragments and analogs thereof. The
5 nucleic acid sequences may alternatively be sequences complementary to the above coding sequence, or to a region of said coding sequence. The length of the complementary sequence is sufficient to avoid the expression of the coding sequence. The nucleic acid sequences may be in the form of RNA or in the form of DNA, and include messenger RNA, synthetic RNA and DNA, cDNA, and
10 genomic DNA. The DNA may be double-stranded or single-stranded, and if single-stranded may be the coding strand or the non-coding (anti-sense, complementary) strand. The nucleic acid sequences may also both include dNTPs, rNTPs as well as non naturally occurring sequences. The sequence may also be a part of a hybrid between an amino acid sequence and a nucleic acid
15 sequence.

In a general embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence has at least 90%, identity with any one of the sequence identified as SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 36 provided that this sequence is not completely identical with that of the original sequence.

20 The nucleic acid sequences may include the coding sequence by itself. By another alternative the coding region may be in combination with additional coding sequences, such as those coding for fusion protein or signal peptides, in combination with non-coding sequences, such as introns and control elements, promoter and terminator elements or 5' and/or 3' untranslated regions, effective
25 for expression of the coding sequence in a suitable host, and/or in a vector or host environment in which the variant nucleic acid sequence is introduced as a heterologous sequence.

The nucleic acid sequences of the present invention may also have the product coding sequence fused in-frame to a marker sequence which allows for
30 purification of the variant product. The marker sequence may be, for example, a

hexahistidine tag to provide for purification of the mature polypeptide fused to the marker in the case of a bacterial host, or, the marker sequence may be a hemagglutinin (HA) tag when a mammalian host, e.g. COS-7 cells, is used. The HA tag corresponds to an epitope derived from the influenza hemagglutinin protein (Wilson, I., *et al. Cell* 37:767 (1984)).

Also included in the scope of the invention are fragments as defined above also referred to herein as oligonucleotides, typically having at least 20 bases, preferably 20-30 bases corresponding to a region of the coding-sequence nucleic acid sequence. The fragments may be used as probes, primers, and when complementary also as antisense agents, and the like, according to known methods.

As indicated above, the nucleic acid sequence may be substantially a depicted in any one of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 36 or fragments thereof or sequences having at least 90% identity to the above sequence as explained above. Alternatively, due to the degenerative nature of the genetic code, the sequence may be a sequence coding for any one of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 37 to SEQ ID NO: 72, or fragments or analogs of said amino acid sequence.

A. Preparation of nucleic acid sequences

The nucleic acid sequences may be obtained by screening cDNA libraries using oligonucleotide probes which can hybridize to or PCR-amplify nucleic acid sequences which encode the variant products disclosed above. cDNA libraries prepared from a variety of tissues are commercially available and procedures for screening and isolating cDNA clones are well-known to those of skill in the art. Such techniques are described in, for example, Sambrook *et al.* (1989) *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (2nd Edition), Cold Spring Harbor Press, Plainview, N.Y. and Ausubel FM *et al.* (1989) *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, N.Y.

The nucleic acid sequences may be extended to obtain upstream and downstream sequences such as promoters, regulatory elements, and 5' and 3'

untranslated regions (UTRs). Extension of the available transcript sequence may be performed by numerous methods known to those of skill in the art, such as PCR or primer extension (Sambrook *et al.*, *supra*), or by the RACE method using, for example, the Marathon RACE kit (Clontech, Cat. # K1802-1).

5 Alternatively, the technique of "restriction-site" PCR (Gobinda *et al.* *PCR Methods Applic.* 2:318-22, (1993)), which uses universal primers to retrieve flanking sequence adjacent a known locus, may be employed. First, genomic DNA is amplified in the presence of primer to a linker sequence and a primer specific to the known region. The amplified sequences are subjected to a second
10 round of PCR with the same linker primer and another specific primer internal to the first one. Products of each round of PCR are transcribed with an appropriate RNA polymerase and sequenced using reverse transcriptase.

 Inverse PCR can be used to amplify or extend sequences using divergent primers based on a known region (Triglia, T. *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 16:8186,
15 (1988)). The primers may be designed using OLIGO(R) 4.06 Primer Analysis Software (1992; National Biosciences Inc, Plymouth, Minn.), or another appropriate program, to be 22-30 nucleotides in length, to have a GC content of 50% or more, and to anneal to the target sequence at temperatures about 68-72°C. The method uses several restriction enzymes to generate a suitable fragment in
20 the known region of a gene. The fragment is then circularized by intramolecular ligation and used as a PCR template.

 Capture PCR (Lagerstrom, M. *et al.*, *PCR Methods Applic.* 1:111-19, (1991)) is a method for PCR amplification of DNA fragments adjacent to a known sequence in human and yeast artificial chromosome DNA. Capture PCR
25 also requires multiple restriction enzyme digestions and ligations to place an engineered double-stranded sequence into a flanking part of the DNA molecule before PCR.

 Another method which may be used to retrieve flanking sequences is that of Parker, J.D., *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 19:3055-60, (1991)). Additionally, one
30 can use PCR, nested primers and PromoterFinder™ libraries to "walk in" genomic

DNA (PromoterFinder™; Clontech, Palo Alto, CA). This process avoids the need to screen libraries and is useful in finding intron/exon junctions. Preferred libraries for screening for full length cDNAs are ones that have been size-selected to include larger cDNAs. Also, random primed libraries are preferred in that they
5 will contain more sequences which contain the 5' and upstream regions of genes.

A randomly primed library may be particularly useful if an oligo d(T) library does not yield a full-length cDNA. Genomic libraries are useful for extension into the 5' nontranslated regulatory region.

The nucleic acid sequences and oligonucleotides of the invention can also
10 be prepared by solid-phase methods, according to known synthetic methods. Typically, fragments of up to about 100 bases are individually synthesized, then joined to form continuous sequences up to several hundred bases.

**B. Use of variant nucleic acid sequence for the production of
15 variant products**

In accordance with the present invention, nucleic acid sequences specified above may be used as recombinant DNA molecules that direct the expression of variant products.

20 As will be understood by those of skill in the art, it may be advantageous to produce variant product-encoding nucleotide sequences possessing codons other than those which appear in any one of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 36 which are those which naturally occur in the human genome. Codons preferred by a particular prokaryotic or eukaryotic host (Murray, E. *et al. Nuc Acids Res.*,
25 17:477-508, (1989)) can be selected, for example, to increase the rate of variant product expression or to produce recombinant RNA transcripts having desirable properties, such as a longer half-life, than transcripts produced from naturally occurring sequence.

The nucleic acid sequences of the present invention can be engineered in
30 order to alter a variant product coding sequence for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to, alterations which modify the cloning, processing

and/or expression of the product. For example, alterations may be introduced using techniques which are well known in the art, e.g., site-directed mutagenesis, to insert new restriction sites, to alter glycosylation patterns, to change-codon preference, etc.

5 The present invention also includes recombinant constructs comprising one or more of the sequences as broadly described above. The constructs comprise a vector, such as a plasmid or viral vector, into which a nucleic acid sequence of the invention has been inserted, in a forward or reverse orientation. In a preferred aspect of this embodiment, the construct further comprises
10 regulatory sequences, including, for example, a promoter, operably linked to the sequence. Large numbers of suitable vectors and promoters are known to those of skill in the art, and are commercially available. Appropriate cloning and expression vectors for use with prokaryotic and eukaryotic hosts are also described in Sambrook, *et al.*, (*supra*).

15 The present invention also relates to host cells which are genetically engineered with vectors of the invention, and the production of the product of the invention by recombinant techniques. Host cells are genetically engineered (i.e., transduced, transformed or transfected) with the vectors of this invention which may be, for example, a cloning vector or an expression vector. The vector may
20 be, for example, in the form of a plasmid, a viral particle, a phage, etc. The engineered host cells can be cultured in conventional nutrient media modified as appropriate for activating promoters, selecting transformants or amplifying the expression of the variant nucleic acid sequence. The culture conditions, such as temperature, pH and the like, are those previously used with the host cell selected
25 for expression, and will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

 The nucleic acid sequences of the present invention may be included in any one of a variety of expression vectors for expressing a product. Such vectors include chromosomal, nonchromosomal and synthetic DNA sequences, e.g., derivatives of SV40; bacterial plasmids; phage DNA; baculovirus; yeast
30 plasmids; vectors derived from combinations of plasmids and phage DNA, viral

DNA such as vaccinia, adenovirus, fowl pox virus, and pseudorabies. However, any other vector may be used as long as it is replicable and viable in the host. The appropriate DNA sequence may be inserted into the vector by a variety of procedures. In general, the DNA sequence is inserted into an appropriate
5 restriction endonuclease site(s) by procedures known in the art. Such procedures and related sub-cloning procedures are deemed to be within the scope of those skilled in the art.

The DNA sequence in the expression vector is operatively linked to an appropriate transcription control sequence (promoter) to direct mRNA synthesis.
10 Examples of such promoters include: LTR or SV40 promoter, the *E.coli lac* or *trp* promoter, the phage lambda *PL* promoter, and other promoters known to control expression of genes in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells or their viruses. The expression vector also contains a ribosome binding site for translation initiation, and a transcription terminator. The vector may also include
15 appropriate sequences for amplifying expression. In addition, the expression vectors preferably contain one or more selectable marker genes to provide a phenotypic trait for selection of transformed host cells such as dihydrofolate reductase or neomycin resistance for eukaryotic cell culture, or such as tetracycline or ampicillin resistance in *E.coli*.

20 The vector containing the appropriate DNA sequence as described above, as well as an appropriate promoter or control sequence, may be employed to transform an appropriate host to permit the host to express the protein. Examples of appropriate expression hosts include: bacterial cells, such as *E.coli*, *Streptomyces*, *Salmonella typhimurium*; fungal cells, such as yeast; insect cells
25 such as *Drosophila* and *Spodoptera Sf9*; animal cells such as CHO, COS, HEK 293 or Bowes melanoma; adenoviruses; plant cells, etc. The selection of an appropriate host is deemed to be within the scope of those skilled in the art from the teachings herein. The invention is not limited by the host cells employed.

In bacterial systems, a number of expression vectors may be selected
30 depending upon the use intended for the variant product. For example, when

large quantities of variant product are needed for the induction of antibodies, vectors which direct high level expression of fusion proteins that are readily purified may be desirable. Such vectors include, but are not limited to, multifunctional *E.coli* cloning and expression vectors such as *Bluescript*(R) 5 (Stratagene), in which the variant polypeptide coding sequence may be ligated into the vector in-frame with sequences for the amino-terminal Met and the subsequent 7 residues of beta-galactosidase so that a hybrid protein is produced; *pIN* vectors (Van Heeke & Schuster *J. Biol. Chem.* 264:5503-5509, (1989)); *pET* vectors (Novagen, Madison WI); and the like.

10 In the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* a number of vectors containing constitutive or inducible promoters such as alpha factor, alcohol oxidase and PGH may be used. For reviews, see Ausubel *et al.* (*supra*) and Grant *et al.*, (*Methods in Enzymology* 153:516-544, (1987)).

In cases where plant expression vectors are used, the expression of a 15 sequence encoding variant product may be driven by any of a number of promoters. For example, viral promoters such as the 35S and 19S promoters of *CaMV* (Brisson *et al.*, *Nature* 310:511-514. (1984)) may be used alone or in combination with the omega leader sequence from TMV (Takamatsu *et al.*, *EMBO J.*, 6:307-311, (1987)). Alternatively, plant promoters such as the small 20 subunit of RUBISCO (Coruzzi *et al.*, *EMBO J.* 3:1671-1680, (1984); Broglie *et al.*, *Science* 224:838-843, (1984)); or heat shock promoters (Winter J and Sinibaldi R.M., *Results Probl. Cell Differ.*, 17:85-105, (1991)) may be used. These constructs can be introduced into plant cells by direct DNA transformation or pathogen-mediated transfection. For reviews of such techniques, see Hobbs S. 25 or Murry L.E. (1992) in McGraw Hill Yearbook of Science and Technology, McGraw Hill, New York, N.Y., pp 191-196; or Weissbach and Weissbach (1988) *Methods for Plant Molecular Biology*, Academic Press, New York, N.Y., pp 421-463.

Variant product may also be expressed in an insect system. In one such 30 system, *Autographa californica* nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcNPV) is used as a

vector to express foreign genes in *Spodoptera frugiperda* cells or in *Trichoplusia* larvae. The variant product coding sequence may be cloned into a nonessential region of the virus, such as the polyhedrin gene, and placed under control of the polyhedrin promoter. Successful insertion of variant coding sequence will render
5 the polyhedrin gene inactive and produce recombinant virus lacking coat protein coat. The recombinant viruses are then used to infect *S. frugiperda* cells or *Trichoplusia* larvae in which variant protein is expressed (Smith *et al.*, *J. Virol.* 46:584, (1983); Engelhard, E.K. *et al.*, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 91:3224-7, (1994)).

In mammalian host cells, a number of viral-based expression systems may
10 be utilized. In cases where an adenovirus is used as an expression vector, a variant product coding sequence may be ligated into an adenovirus transcription/translation complex consisting of the late promoter and tripartite leader sequence. Insertion in a nonessential E1 or E3 region of the viral genome will result in a viable virus capable of expressing variant protein in infected host
15 cells (Logan and Shenk, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 81:3655-59, (1984). In addition, transcription enhancers, such as the Rous sarcoma virus (RSV) enhancer, may be used to increase expression in mammalian host cells.

Specific initiation signals may also be required for efficient translation of a variant product coding sequence. These signals include the ATG initiation
20 codon and adjacent sequences. In cases where variant product coding sequence, its initiation codon and upstream sequences are inserted into the appropriate expression vector, no additional translational control signals may be needed. However, in cases where only coding sequence, or a portion thereof, is inserted, exogenous transcriptional control signals including the ATG initiation codon
25 must be provided. Furthermore, the initiation codon must be in the correct reading frame to ensure transcription of the entire insert. Exogenous transcriptional elements and initiation codons can be of various origins, both natural and synthetic. The efficiency of expression may be enhanced by the inclusion of enhancers appropriate to the cell system in use (Scharf, D. *et al.*,

(1994) *Results Probl. Cell Differ.*, 20:125-62, (1994); Bittner et al., *Methods in Enzymol* 153:516-544, (1987)).

In a further embodiment, the present invention relates to host cells containing the above-described constructs. The host cell can be a higher
5 eukaryotic cell, such as a mammalian cell, or a lower eukaryotic cell, such as a yeast cell, or the host cell can be a prokaryotic cell, such as a bacterial cell. Introduction of the construct into the host cell can be effected by calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-Dextran mediated transfection, or electroporation (Davis, L., Dibner, M., and Battey, I. (1986) *Basic Methods in Molecular*
10 *Biology*). Cell-free translation systems can also be employed to produce polypeptides using RNAs derived from the DNA constructs of the present invention.

A host cell strain may be chosen for its ability to modulate the expression of the inserted sequences or to process the expressed protein in the desired
15 fashion. Such modifications of the protein include, but are not limited to, acetylation, carboxylation, glycosylation, phosphorylation, lipidation and acylation. Post-translational processing which cleaves a "pre-pro" form of the protein may also be important for correct insertion, folding and/or function. Different host cells such as CHO, HeLa, MDCK, 293, WI38, etc. have specific
20 cellular machinery and characteristic mechanisms for such post-translational activities and may be chosen to ensure the correct modification and processing of the introduced, foreign protein.

For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins, stable expression is preferred. For example, cell lines which stably express variant
25 product may be transformed using expression vectors which contain viral origins of replication or endogenous expression elements and a selectable marker gene. Following the introduction of the vector, cells may be allowed to grow for 1-2 days in an enriched media before they are switched to selective media. The purpose of the selectable marker is to confer resistance to selection, and its
30 presence allows growth and recovery of cells which successfully express the

introduced sequences. Resistant clumps of stably transformed cells can be proliferated using tissue culture techniques appropriate to the cell type.

Any number of selection systems may be used to recover transformed cell lines. These include, but are not limited to, the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (Wigler M., *et al.*, *Cell* 11:223-32, (1977)) and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (Lowy I., *et al.*, *Cell* 22:817-23, (1980)) genes which can be employed in *tk*- or *aprt*- cells, respectively. Also, antimetabolite, antibiotic or herbicide resistance can be used as the basis for selection; for example, *dhfr* which confers resistance to methotrexate (Wigler M., *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 77:3567-70, (1980)); *npt*, which confers resistance to the aminoglycosides neomycin and G-418 (Colbere-Garapin, F. *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 150:1-14, (1981)) and *als* or *pat*, which confer resistance to chlorsulfuron and phosphinotricin acetyltransferase, respectively (Murry, *supra*). Additional selectable genes have been described, for example, *trpB*, which allows cells to utilize indole in place of tryptophan, or *hisD*, which allows cells to utilize histinol in place of histidine (Hartman S.C. and R.C. Mulligan, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 85:8047-51, (1988)). The use of visible markers has gained popularity with such markers as anthocyanins, beta-glucuronidase and its substrate, GUS, and luciferase and its substrates, luciferin and ATP, being widely used not only to identify transformants, but also to quantify the amount of transient or stable protein expression attributable to a specific vector system (Rhodes, C.A. *et al.*, *Methods Mol. Biol.*, 55:121-131, (1995)).

Host cells transformed with a nucleotide sequence encoding variant product may be cultured under conditions suitable for the expression and recovery of the encoded protein from cell culture. The product produced by a recombinant cell may be secreted or contained intracellularly depending on the sequence and/or the vector used. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, expression vectors containing nucleic acid sequences encoding variant product can be designed with signal sequences which direct secretion of variant product through a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell membrane.

The variant product may also be expressed as a recombinant protein with one or more additional polypeptide domains added to facilitate protein purification. Such purification facilitating domains include, but are not limited to, metal chelating peptides such as histidine-tryptophan modules that allow
5 purification on immobilized metals, protein A domains that allow purification on immobilized immunoglobulin, and the domain utilized in the FLAGS extension/affinity purification system (Immunex Corp, Seattle, Wash.). The inclusion of a protease-cleavable polypeptide linker sequence between the purification domain and variant product is useful to facilitate purification. One
10 such expression vector provides for expression of a fusion protein comprising a variant polypeptide fused to a polyhistidine region separated by an enterokinase cleavage site. The histidine residues facilitate purification on IMIAC (immobilized metal ion affinity chromatography, as described in Porath, *et al.*, *Protein Expression and Purification*, 3:263-281, (1992)) while the enterokinase
15 cleavage site provides a means for isolating variant polypeptide from the fusion protein. *pGEX* vectors (Promega, Madison, Wis.) may also be used to express foreign polypeptides as fusion proteins with glutathione S-transferase (GST). In general, such fusion proteins are soluble and can easily be purified from lysed cells by adsorption to ligand-agarose beads (e.g., glutathione-agarose in the case
20 of GST-fusions) followed by elution in the presence of free ligand.

Following transformation of a suitable host strain and growth of the host strain to an appropriate cell density, the selected promoter is induced by appropriate means (e.g., temperature shift or chemical induction) and cells are cultured for an additional period. Cells are typically harvested by centrifugation,
25 disrupted by physical or chemical means, and the resulting crude extract retained for further purification. Microbial cells employed in expression of proteins can be disrupted by any convenient method, including freeze-thaw cycling, sonication, mechanical disruption, or use of cell lysing agents, or other methods, which are well known to those skilled in the art.

The variant products can be recovered and purified from recombinant cell cultures by any of a number of methods well known in the art, including ammonium sulfate or ethanol precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cation exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography, and lectin chromatography. Protein refolding steps can be used, as necessary, in completing configuration of the mature protein. Finally, high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) can be employed for final purification steps.

C. Diagnostic applications utilizing nucleic acid sequences

The nucleic acid sequences of the present invention may be used for a variety of diagnostic purposes. The nucleic acid sequences may be used to detect and quantitate expression of the variant in patient's cells, e.g. biopsied tissues, by detecting the presence of mRNA coding for variant product. Alternatively, the assay may be used to detect soluble variant in the serum or blood. This assay typically involves obtaining total mRNA from the tissue or serum and contacting the mRNA with a nucleic acid probe. The probe is a nucleic acid molecule of at least 20 nucleotides, preferably 20-30 nucleotides, capable of specifically hybridizing with a sequence included within the sequence of a nucleic acid molecule encoding variant product under hybridizing conditions, detecting the presence of mRNA hybridized to the probe, and thereby detecting the expression of variant. This assay can be used to distinguish between absence, presence, and excess expression of variant product and to monitor levels of variant expression during therapeutic intervention. In addition, the assay may be used to compare the levels of the variant of the invention to the levels of the original sequence from which it has been varied or to levels of other variants, which comparison may have some physiological meaning.

The invention also contemplates the use of the nucleic acid sequences as a diagnostic for diseases resulting from inherited defective variant sequences, or

diseases in which the ratio of the amount of the original sequence from which the variant was varied to the novel variants of the invention is altered. These sequences can be detected by comparing the sequences of the defective (i.e., mutant) variant coding region with that of a normal coding region. Association
5 of the sequence coding for mutant variant product with abnormal variant product activity may be verified. In addition, sequences encoding mutant variant products can be inserted into a suitable vector for expression in a functional assay system (e.g., colorimetric assay, complementation experiments in a variant protein deficient strain of HEK293 cells) as yet another means to verify or identify
10 mutations. Once mutant genes have been identified, one can then screen populations of interest for carriers of the mutant gene.

Individuals carrying mutations in the nucleic acid sequence of the present invention may be detected at the DNA level by a variety of techniques. Nucleic acids used for diagnosis may be obtained from a patient's cells, including but not
15 limited to such as from blood, urine, saliva, placenta, tissue biopsy and autopsy material. Genomic DNA may be used directly for detection or may be amplified enzymatically by using PCR (Saiki, *et al.*, *Nature* **324**:163-166, (1986)) prior to analysis. RNA or cDNA may also be used for the same purpose. As an example, PCR primers complementary to the nucleic acid of the present invention can be
20 used to identify and analyze mutations in the gene of the present invention. Deletions and insertions can be detected by a change in size of the amplified product in comparison to the normal genotype.

Point mutations can be identified by hybridizing amplified DNA to radiolabeled RNA of the invention or alternatively, radiolabeled antisense DNA
25 sequences of the invention. Sequence changes at specific locations may also be revealed by nuclease protection assays, such as RNase and S1 protection or the chemical cleavage method (e.g. Cotton, *et al.* *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, **85**:4397-4401, (1985)), or by differences in melting temperatures. "*Molecular beacons*" (Kostrikis L.G. *et al.*, *Science* **279**:1228-1229, (1998)), hairpin-shaped,
30 single-stranded synthetic oligonucleotides containing probe sequences which are

complementary to the nucleic acid of the present invention, may also be used to detect point mutations or other sequence changes as well as monitor expression levels of variant product. Such diagnostics would be particularly useful for prenatal testing.

5 Another method for detecting mutations uses two DNA probes which are designed to hybridize to adjacent regions of a target, with abutting bases, where the region of known or suspected mutation(s) is at or near the abutting bases. The two probes may be joined at the abutting bases, e.g., in the presence of a ligase enzyme, but only if both probes are correctly base paired in the region of probe junction. The presence or absence of mutations is then detectable by the
10 presence or absence of ligated probe.

Also suitable for detecting mutations in the variant product coding sequence are oligonucleotide array methods based on sequencing by hybridization (SBH), as described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,547,839. In
15 a typical method, the DNA target analyte is hybridized with an array of oligonucleotides formed on a microchip. The sequence of the target can then be "read" from the pattern of target binding to the array.

D. Gene mapping utilizing nucleic acid sequences

20 The nucleic acid sequences of the present invention are also valuable for chromosome identification. The sequence is specifically targeted to and can hybridize with a particular location on an individual human chromosome. Moreover, there is a current need for identifying particular sites on the chromosome. Few chromosome marking reagents based on actual sequence data
25 (repeat polymorphisms) are presently available for marking chromosomal location. The mapping of DNAs to chromosomes according to the present invention is an important first step in correlating those sequences with genes associated with disease.

Briefly, sequences can be mapped to chromosomes by preparing PCR
30 primers (preferably 20-30 bp) from the variant cDNA. Computer analysis of the

3' untranslated region is used to rapidly select primers that do not span more than one exon in the genomic DNA, which would complicate the amplification process. These primers are then used for PCR screening of somatic cell hybrids containing individual human chromosomes. Only those hybrids containing the
5 human gene corresponding to the primer will yield an amplified fragment.

PCR mapping of somatic cell hybrids or using instead radiation hybrids are rapid procedures for assigning a particular DNA to a particular chromosome. Using the present invention with the same oligonucleotide primers, sublocalization can be achieved with panels of fragments from specific
10 chromosomes or pools of large genomic clones in an analogous manner. Other mapping strategies that can similarly be used to map to its chromosome include *in situ* hybridization, prescreening with labeled flow-sorted chromosomes and preselection by hybridization to construct chromosome specific-cDNA libraries.

Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) of a cDNA clone to a metaphase
15 chromosomal spread can be used to provide a precise chromosomal location in one step. This technique can be used with cDNA as short as 50 or 60 bases. For a review of this technique, see Verma *et al.*, *Human Chromosomes: a Manual of Basic Techniques*, (1988) Pergamon Press, New York.

Once a sequence has been mapped to a precise chromosomal location, the
20 physical position of the sequence on the chromosome can be correlated with genetic map data. Such data are found, for example, in the OMIM database (Center for Medical Genetics, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD and National Center for Biotechnology Information, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD). The OMIM gene map presents the cytogenetic map location of
25 disease genes and other expressed genes. The OMIM database provides information on diseases associated with the chromosomal location. Such associations include the results of linkage analysis mapped to this interval, and the correlation of translocations and other chromosomal aberrations in this area with the advent of polygenic diseases, such as cancer, in general and prostate
30 cancer in particular.

E. Therapeutic applications of nucleic acid sequences

Nucleic acid sequences of the invention may also be used for therapeutic purposes. Turning first to the second aspect of the invention (i.e. inhibition of expression of variant), expression of variant product may be modulated through antisense technology, which controls gene expression through hybridization of complementary nucleic acid sequences, i.e. antisense DNA or RNA, to the control, 5' or regulatory regions of the gene encoding variant product. For example, the 5' coding portion of the nucleic acid sequence sequence which codes for the product of the present invention is used to design an antisense oligonucleotide of from about 10 to 40 base pairs in length. Oligonucleotides derived from the transcription start site, e.g. between positions -10 and +10 from the start site, are preferred. An antisense DNA oligonucleotide is designed to be complementary to a region of the nucleic acid sequence involved in transcription (Lee *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids, Res.*, 6:3073, (1979); Cooney *et al.*, *Science* 241:456, (1988); and Dervan *et al.*, *Science* 251:1360, (1991)), thereby preventing transcription and the production of the variant products. An antisense RNA oligonucleotide hybridizes to the mRNA *in vivo* and blocks translation of the mRNA molecule into the variant products (Okano *J. Neurochem.* 56:560, (1991)). The antisense constructs can be delivered to cells by procedures known in the art such that the antisense RNA or DNA may be expressed *in vivo*. The antisense may be antisense mRNA or DNA sequence capable of coding such antisense mRNA. The antisense mRNA or the DNA coding thereof can be complementary to the full sequence of nucleic acid sequences coding for the variant protein or to a fragment of such a sequence which is sufficient to inhibit production of a protein product.

Turning now to the first aspect of the invention, i.e. expression of variant, expression of variant product may be increased by providing coding sequences for coding for said product under the control of suitable control elements ending its expression in the desired host.

The nucleic acid sequences of the invention may be employed in combination with a suitable pharmaceutical carrier. Such compositions comprise a therapeutically effective amount of the compound, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. Such a carrier includes but is not limited to saline, buffered saline, dextrose, water, glycerol, ethanol, and combinations thereof. The
5 formulation should suit the mode of administration.

The products of the invention as well as any activators and deactivators compounds (see below) which are polypeptides, may also be employed in accordance with the present invention by expression of such polypeptides *in vivo*,
10 which is often referred to as "*gene therapy*." Cells from a patient may be engineered with a nucleic acid sequence (DNA or RNA) encoding a polypeptide *ex vivo*, with the engineered cells then being provided to a patient to be treated with the polypeptide. Such methods are well-known in the art. For example, cells may be engineered by procedures known in the art by use of a retroviral particle
15 containing RNA encoding a polypeptide of the present invention.

Similarly, cells may be engineered *in vivo* for expression of a polypeptide *in vivo* by procedures known in the art. As known in the art, a producer cell for producing a retroviral particle containing RNA encoding the polypeptide of the present invention may be administered to a patient for engineering cells *in vivo*
20 and expression of the polypeptide *in vivo*. These and other methods for administering a product of the present invention by such method should be apparent to those skilled in the art from the teachings of the present invention. For example, the expression vehicle for engineering cells may be other than a retrovirus, for example, an adenovirus which may be used to engineer cells *in*
25 *vivo* after combination with a suitable delivery vehicle.

Retroviruses from which the retroviral plasmid vectors mentioned above may be derived include, but are not limited to, Moloney Murine Leukemia Virus, spleen necrosis virus, retroviruses such as Rous Sarcoma Virus, Harvey Sarcoma Virus, avian leukosis virus, gibbon ape leukemia virus, human immunodeficiency
30 virus, adenovirus, Myeloproliferative Sarcoma Virus, and mammary tumor virus.

The retroviral plasmid vector is employed to transduce packaging cell lines to form producer cell lines. Examples of packaging cells which may be transfected include, but are not limited to, the *PE501*, *PA317*, *psi-2*, *psi-AM*, *PA12*, *T19-14X*, *VT-19-17-H2*, *psi-CRE*, *psi-CRIP*, *GP+E-86*, *GP+envAm12*,
5 and *DAN* cell lines as described in Miller (*Human Gene Therapy*, Vol. 1, pg. 5-14, (1990)). The vector may transduce the packaging cells through any means known in the art. Such means include, but are not limited to, electroporation, the use of liposomes, and CaPO_4 precipitation. In one alternative, the retroviral plasmid vector may be encapsulated into a liposome, or coupled to a
10 lipid, and then administered to a host.

The producer cell line generates infectious retroviral vector particles which include the nucleic acid sequence(s) encoding the polypeptides. Such retroviral vector particles then may be employed, to transduce eukaryotic cells, either *in vitro* or *in vivo*. The transduced eukaryotic cells will express the nucleic
15 acid sequence(s) encoding the polypeptide. Eukaryotic cells which may be transduced include, but are not limited to, embryonic stem cells, embryonic carcinoma cells, as well as hematopoietic stem cells, hepatocytes, fibroblasts, myoblasts, keratinocytes, endothelial cells, and bronchial epithelial cells.

The genes introduced into cells may be placed under the control of
20 inducible promoters, such as the radiation-inducible Egr-1 promoter, (Maceri, H.J., *et al.*, *Cancer Res.*, **56**(19):4311 (1996)), to stimulate variant production or antisense inhibition in response to radiation, eg., radiation therapy for treating tumors.

25 **Example III. Variant product**

The substantially purified variant product of the invention has been defined above as the product coded from the nucleic acid sequence of the invention. Preferably the amino acid sequence is an amino acid sequence having at least 90% identity to any one of the sequences identified as SEQ ID NO: 37 to
30 SEQ ID NO: 72 provided that the amino acid sequence is not identical to that of

the original sequence from which it has been varied. The protein or polypeptide may be in mature and/or modified form, also as defined above. Also contemplated are protein fragments having at least 10 contiguous amino acid residues, preferably at least 10-20 residues, derived from the variant product, as well as homologues as explained above.

The sequence variations are preferably those that are considered conserved substitutions, as defined above. Thus, for example, a protein with a sequence having at least 90% sequence identity with any of the products identified as SEQ ID NO: 37 to SEQ ID NO: 72, preferably by utilizing conserved substitutions as defined above is also part of the invention, and provided that it is not identical to the original peptide from which it has been varied. In a more specific embodiment, the protein has or contains any one of the sequence identified as SEQ ID NO: 37 to SEQ ID NO: 72. The variant product may be (i) one in which one or more of the amino acid residues in a sequence listed above are substituted with a conserved or non-conserved amino acid residue (preferably a conserved amino acid residue), or (ii) one in which one or more of the amino acid residues includes a substituent group, or (iii) one in which the variant product is fused with another compound, such as a compound to increase the half-life of the protein (for example, polyethylene glycol (PEG)), or a moiety which serves as targeting means to direct the protein to its target tissue or target cell population (such as an antibody), or (iv) one in which additional amino acids are fused to the variant product. Such fragments, variants and derivatives are deemed to be within the scope of those skilled in the art from the teachings herein.

A. Preparation of variant product

Recombinant methods for producing and isolating the variant product, and fragments of the protein are described above.

In addition to recombinant production, fragments and portions of variant product may be produced by direct peptide synthesis using solid-phase techniques (cf. Stewart *et al.*, (1969) Solid-Phase Peptide Synthesis, WH Freeman Co, San

Francisco; Merrifield J., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **85**:2149-2154, (1963)). In vitro peptide synthesis may be performed using manual techniques or by automation. Automated synthesis may be achieved, for example, using Applied Biosystems 431A Peptide Synthesizer (Perkin Elmer, Foster City, Calif.) in accordance with the instructions provided by the manufacturer. Fragments of variant product may be chemically synthesized separately and combined using chemical methods to produce the full length molecule.

II. Therapeutic uses and compositions utilizing the variant product

The variant product of the invention is generally useful in treating diseases and disorders which are characterized by a lower than normal level of variant expression, and or diseases which can be cured or ameliorated by raising the level of the variant product, even if the level is normal.

Variant products or fragments may be administered by any of a number of routes and methods designed to provide a consistent and predictable concentration of compound at the target organ or tissue. The product-containing compositions may be administered alone or in combination with other agents, such as stabilizing compounds, and/or in combination with other pharmaceutical agents such as drugs or hormones.

Variant product-containing compositions may be administered by a number of routes including, but not limited to oral, intravenous, intramuscular, transdermal, subcutaneous, topical, sublingual, or rectal means as well as by nasal application. Variant product-containing compositions may also be administered via liposomes. Such administration routes and appropriate formulations are generally known to those of skill in the art.

The product can be given via intravenous or intraperitoneal injection. Similarly, the product may be injected to other localized regions of the body. The product may also be administered via nasal insufflation. Enteral administration is also possible. For such administration, the product should be formulated into an

appropriate capsule or elixir for oral administration, or into a suppository for rectal administration.

The foregoing exemplary administration modes will likely require that the product be formulated into an appropriate carrier, including ointments, gels, 5 suppositories. Appropriate formulations are well known to persons skilled in the art.

Dosage of the product will vary, depending upon the potency and therapeutic index of the particular polypeptide selected.

A therapeutic composition for use in the treatment method can include the 10 product in a sterile injectable solution, the polypeptide in an oral delivery vehicle, the product in an aerosol suitable for nasal administration, or the product in a nebulized form, all prepared according to well known methods. Such compositions comprise a therapeutically effective amount of the compound, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. Such a carrier includes but is not 15 limited to saline, buffered saline, dextrose, water, glycerol, ethanol, and combinations thereof. The product of the invention may also be used to modulate endothelial differentiation and proliferation as well as to modulate apoptosis either *ex vivo* or *in vitro*, for example, in cell cultures.

20 **Example IV. Screening methods for activators and deactivators (inhibitors)**

The present invention also includes an assay for identifying molecules, such as synthetic drugs, antibodies, peptides, or other molecules, which have a modulating effect on the activity of the variant product, e.g. activators or 25 deactivators of the variant product of the present invention. Such an assay comprises the steps of providing an variant product encoded by the nucleic acid sequences of the present invention, contacting the variant protein with one or more candidate molecules to determine the candidate molecules modulating effect on the activity of the variant product, and selecting from the molecules a 30 candidate's molecule capable of modulating variant product physiological activity.

The variant product, its catalytic or immunogenic fragments or oligopeptides thereof, can be used for screening therapeutic compounds in any of a variety of drug screening techniques. The fragment employed in such a test may be free in solution, affixed to a solid support, borne on a cell membrane or located intracellularly. The formation of binding complexes, between variant product and the agent being tested, may be measured. Alternatively, the activator or deactivator may work by serving as agonist or antagonist, respectively, of the variant receptor, binding entity or target site, and their effect may be determined in connection with any of the above.

Another technique for drug screening which may be used provides for high throughput screening of compounds having suitable binding affinity to the variant product is described in detail by Geysen in PCT Application WO 84/03564, published on Sep. 13, 1984. In summary, large numbers of different small peptide test compounds are synthesized on a solid substrate, such as plastic pins or some other surface. The peptide test compounds are reacted with the full variant product or with fragments of variant product and washed. Bound variant product is then detected by methods well known in the art. Substantially purified variant product can also be coated directly onto plates for use in the aforementioned drug screening techniques. Alternatively, non-neutralizing antibodies can be used to capture the peptide and immobilize it on a solid support.

Antibodies to the variant product, as described in Example VI below, may also be used in screening assays according to methods well known in the art. For example, a "sandwich" assay may be performed, in which an anti-variant antibody is affixed to a solid surface such as a microtiter plate and variant product is added. Such an assay can be used to capture compounds which bind to the variant product. Alternatively, such an assay may be used to measure the ability of compounds to influence with the binding of variant product to the variant receptor, and then select those compounds which effect the binding.

Example V. Anti-variant antibodies

A. Synthesis

- In still another aspect of the invention, the purified variant product is used to produce anti-variant antibodies which have diagnostic and therapeutic uses
5 related to the activity, distribution, and expression of the variant product.

Antibodies to the variant product may be generated by methods well known in the art. Such antibodies may include, but are not limited to, polyclonal, monoclonal, chimeric, humanized, single chain, Fab fragments and fragments produced by an Fab expression library. Antibodies, i.e., those which inhibit
10 dimer formation, are especially preferred for therapeutic use.

A fragment of the variant product for antibody induction does not require biological activity but have to feature immunological activity; however, the protein fragment or oligopeptide must be antigenic. Peptides used to induce specific antibodies may have an amino acid sequence consisting of at least five
15 amino acids, preferably at least 10 amino acids of the sequences specified in any one of SEQ ID NO: 37 to SEQ ID NO: 72. Preferably they should mimic a portion of the amino acid sequence of the natural protein and may contain the entire amino acid sequence of a small, naturally occurring molecule. Short stretches of variant protein amino acids may be fused with those of another
20 protein such as keyhole limpet hemocyanin and antibody produced against the chimeric molecule. Procedures well known in the art can be used for the production of antibodies to variant product.

For the production of antibodies, various hosts including goats, rabbits, rats, mice, etc may be immunized by injection with variant product or any
25 portion, fragment or oligopeptide which retains immunogenic properties. Depending on the host species, various adjuvants may be used to increase immunological response. Such adjuvants include but are not limited to Freund's, mineral gels such as aluminum hydroxide, and surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, keyhole limpet

hemocyanin, and dinitrophenol. BCG (bacilli Calmette-Guerin) and *Corynebacterium parvum* are potentially useful human adjuvants.

Monoclonal antibodies to variant protein may be prepared using any technique which provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous
5 cell lines in culture. These include but are not limited to the hybridoma technique originally described by Koehler and Milstein (*Nature* 256:495-497, (1975)), the human B-cell hybridoma technique (Kosbor *et al.*, *Immunol. Today* 4:72, (1983); Cote *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 80:2026-2030, (1983)) and the EBV-hybridoma technique (Cole, *et al.*, *Mol. Cell Biol.* 62:109-120, (1984)).

10 Techniques developed for the production of "chimeric antibodies", the splicing of mouse antibody genes to human antibody genes to obtain a molecule with appropriate antigen specificity and biological activity can also be used (Morrison *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 81:6851-6855, (1984); Neuberger *et al.*, *Nature* 312:604-608, (1984); Takeda *et al.*, *Nature* 314:452-454, (1985)).
15 Alternatively, techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Pat. No. 4,946,778) can be adapted to produce single-chain antibodies specific for the variant protein.

Antibodies may also be produced by inducing *in vivo* production in the lymphocyte population or by screening recombinant immunoglobulin libraries or
20 panels of highly specific binding reagents as disclosed in Orlandi *et al.* (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 86:3833-3837, 1989)), and Winter G and Milstein C., (*Nature* 349:293-299, (1991)).

Antibody fragments which contain specific binding sites for variant protein may also be generated. For example, such fragments include, but are not
25 limited to, the F(ab')₂ fragments which can be produced by pepsin digestion of the antibody molecule and the Fab fragments which can be generated by reducing the disulfide bridges of the F(ab')₂ fragments. Alternatively, Fab expression libraries may be constructed to allow rapid and easy identification of monoclonal Fab fragments with the desired specificity (Huse W.D. *et al.*, *Science*
30 256:1275-1281, (1989)).

B. Diagnostic applications of antibodies

A variety of protocols for competitive binding or immunoradiometric assays using either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies with established specificities are well known in the art. Such immunoassays typically involve the formation of complexes between the variant product and its specific antibody and the measurement of complex formation. A two-site, monoclonal-based immunoassay utilizing monoclonal antibodies reactive to two noninterfering epitopes on a specific variant product is preferred, but a competitive binding assay may also be employed. These assays are described in Maddox D.E., *et al.*, (*J. Exp. Med.* 158:1211, (1983)).

Antibodies which specifically bind variant product are useful for the diagnosis of conditions or diseases characterized by expression of the novel variant of the invention (where normally it is not expressed) by over or under expression of variant as well as for detection of diseases in which the proportion between the amount of the variants of the invention and the original sequence from which it varied is altered. Alternatively, such antibodies may be used in assays to monitor patients being treated with variant product, its activators, or its deactivators. Diagnostic assays for variant protein include methods utilizing the antibody and a label to detect variant product in human body fluids or extracts of cells or tissues. The products and antibodies of the present invention may be used with or without modification. Frequently, the proteins and antibodies will be labeled by joining them, either covalently or noncovalently, with a reporter molecule. A wide variety of reporter molecules are known in the art.

A variety of protocols for measuring the variant product, using either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies specific for the respective protein are known in the art. Examples include enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), radioimmunoassay (RIA), and fluorescent activated cell sorting (FACS). As noted above, a two-site, monoclonal-based immunoassay utilizing monoclonal antibodies reactive to two non-interfering epitopes on variant product is

preferred, but a competitive binding assay may be employed. These assays are described, among other places, in Maddox, *et al. (supra)*. Such protocols provide a basis for diagnosing altered or abnormal levels of variant product expression. Normal or standard values for variant product expression are established by
5 combining body fluids or cell extracts taken from normal subjects, preferably human, with antibody to variant product under conditions suitable for complex formation which are well known in the art. The amount of standard complex formation may be quantified by various methods, preferably by photometric methods. Then, standard values obtained from normal samples may be compared
10 with values obtained from samples from subjects potentially affected by disease. Deviation between standard and subject values establishes the presence of disease state.

The antibody assays are useful to determine the level of variant product present in a body fluid sample, in order to determine whether it is being
15 expressed at all, whether it is being overexpressed or underexpressed in the tissue, or as an indication of how variant levels of variable products are responding to drug treatment.

By another aspect the invention concerns methods for determining the presence or level of various anti-variant antibodies in a biological sample
20 obtained from patients, such as blood or serum sample using as an antigen the variant product. Determination of said antibodies may be indicative to a plurality of pathological conditions or diseases.

C. Therapeutic uses of antibodies

25 In addition to their diagnostic use the antibodies may have a therapeutical utility in blocking or decreasing the activity of the variant product in pathological conditions where beneficial effect can be achieved by such a decrease.

The antibody employed is preferably a humanized monoclonal antibody, or a human Mab produced by known globulin-gene library methods. The
30 antibody is administered typically as a sterile solution by IV injection, although

other parenteral routes may be suitable. Typically, the antibody is administered in an amount between about 1-15 mg/kg body weight of the subject. Treatment is continued, e.g., with dosing every 1-7 days, until a therapeutic improvement is seen.

- 5 Although the invention has been described with reference to specific methods and embodiments, it is appreciated that various modifications and changes may be made without departing from the invention.

CLAIMS:

1. An isolated nucleic acid sequence, of an alternative splicing variant, selected from the group consisting of:
 - (i) the nucleic acid sequence depicted in any one of SEQ ID NO: 1 to
5 SEQ ID NO: 36;
 - (ii) nucleic acid sequences having at least 90% identity with the sequence of (i) with the proviso that each sequence is different than the original nucleic acid sequence from which the sequences of (i) have been varied by alternative splicing; and
 - 10 (iii) fragments of (i) or (ii) of at least 20 b.p., provided that said fragment contains a sequence which is not present, as a continuous stretch of nucleotides, in the original nucleic acid sequence from which the sequences of (i) have been varied by alternative splicing.
2. An isolated nucleic acid sequence complementary to the nucleic acid
15 sequence of Claim 1.
3. An amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (i) an amino acid sequence coded by the isolated nucleic acid sequence of alternative splice variants of Claim 1;
 - (ii) homologues of the amino acid sequences of (i) in which one or more
20 amino acids has been added, deleted, replaced or chemically modified in the region or adjacent to the region where the amino acid sequences differs from the original amino acid sequence, coded by the original nucleic acid sequence from which the variant has been varied.
- 25 4. An amino acid sequence according to Claim 3, as depicted in any one of SEQ ID NO: 37 to SEQ ID NO: 72.
5. An isolated nucleic acid sequence coding for any one of the amino acid sequences of Claim 3 or 4.
6. A purified antibody which binds specifically to any of the amino acid
30 sequence of Claim 3 or 4.

7. An expression vector comprising any one of the nucleic acid sequences of Claim 1 or 5 and control elements for the expression of the nucleic acid sequence in a suitable host.
8. An expression vector comprising any one of the nucleic acid sequences of Claim 2, and control elements for the expression of the nucleic acid sequences in a suitable host.
9. A host cell transfected by the expression vector of Claim 7 or 8.
10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and as an active ingredient an agent selected from the group consisting of:
 - (i) the expression vector of Claim 7; and
 - (ii) any one of the amino acid sequences of Claim 3 or 4.
11. A pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 10, for treatment of diseases which can be ameliorated or cured by raising the level of any one of the amino acid sequences depicted in SEQ ID NO: 37 to SEQ ID NO: 72.
12. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and as an active ingredient an agent selected from the group consisting of:
 - (i) any one of the nucleic acid sequences of Claim 2;
 - (ii) the expression vector of Claim 8; and
 - (iii) the purified antibody of Claim 6.
13. A pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 12, for treatment of diseases which can be ameliorated or cured by decreasing the level of any one of the amino acid sequences depicted in SEQ ID NO: 37 to SEQ ID NO: 72.
14. A method for detecting an variant nucleic acid sequence in a biological sample, comprising the steps of:
 - (a) hybridizing to nucleic acid material of said biological sample any one of the nucleic acid sequences of Claim 1 or 2; and
 - (b) detecting said hybridization complex;wherein the presence of said hybridization complex correlates with the presence of an variant nucleic acid sequence in the said biological sample.
15. A method for determining the level of variant nucleic acid sequences in a biological sample comprising the steps of:

(a) hybridizing to nucleic acid material of said biological sample any one of the nucleic acid sequences of Claim 1 or 2; and

(b) determining the amount of hybridization complexes and normalizing said amount to provide the level of the variant nucleic acid sequences in the sample.

16. A method for determining the ratio between the level of variant of the nucleic acid sequence in a first biological sample and the level of the original sequence from which the variant has been varied by alternative splicing in a second biological sample comprising:

10 (i) determining the level of the variant nucleic acid sequence in the first biological sample according to the method of Claim 15;

(ii) determining the level of the original sequence in the second biological sample; and

(iii) comprising the levels obtained in (a) and (b) to give said ratio.

15 17. A method according to Claim 16, wherein said first and said second biological samples are the same sample.

18. A method according to any of Claims 14 to 17, wherein the nucleic acid material of said biological sample are mRNA transcripts.

19. A method according to Claim 18, where the nucleic acid sequence is present in a nucleic acid chip.

20. A method for identifying candidate compounds capable of binding to the variant product and modulating its activity the method comprising:

(i) providing any one of the amino acid sequences as defined in Claim 3 or 4;

25 (ii) contacting a candidate compound with said amino acid sequence;

(iii) determining the effect of said candidate compound on the biological activity of said protein or polypeptide and selecting those compounds which show a significant effect on said biological activity.

21. A method according to Claim 20, wherein the compound is an activator and the measured effect is increase in the biological activity.

22. A method according to Claim 20, wherein the compound is an deactivator and the effect is decrease in the biological activity.
23. An activator of any one of the amino acid sequences of Claim 3 or 4.
24. An deactivator of any one of the amino acid sequences of Claims 3 or 4.
- 5 25. A method for detecting any one of the amino acid sequences of Claim 3 or 4 in a biological sample, comprising the steps of:
- (a) contacting with said biological sample the antibody of Claim 8, thereby forming an antibody-antigen complex; and
 - (b) detecting said antibody-antigen complex
- 10 wherein the presence of said antibody-antigen complex correlates with the presence of the desired amino acid in said biological sample.
26. A method for detecting the level of the amino acid sequence of any one of Claim 3 or 4 in a biological sample, comprising the steps of:
- (a) contacting with said biological sample the antibody of Claim 8,
- 15 thereby forming an antibody-antigen complex; and
- (b) detecting the amount of said antibody-antigen complex and normalizing said amount to provide the level of said amino acid sequence in the sample.
27. A method for determining the ratio between the level of any one of the
- 20 amino acid sequences of Claims 3 or 4 present in a first biological sample and the level of the original amino acid sequences from which they were varied by alternative splicing, present in a second biological sample, the method comprising:
- (i) determining the level of the amino acid sequences of Claims 3 or 4 into a first sample by the method of Claim 26;
- 25 (ii) determining the level of the original amino acid sequence in the second sample; and
- (iii) comparing the level obtained in (a) and (b) to give said ratio.
28. A method according to Claim 27, wherein said first and said second biological samples are the same sample.
- 30 29. A method for detecting any one of the antibodies of Claim 6 in a biological sample comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting said biological sample with any one of the amino acid sequences of Claim 3 or 4 thereby forming an antibody-antigen complex; and

(b) detecting said antibody-antigen complex

wherein the presence of said antibody-antigen complex correlates with the presence of the antibody in said biological sample.

30. A method for detecting the level of any one of the antibodies of Claim 6 in a biological sample comprising the steps of:

(i) contacting said biological sample with any one of the amino acid sequences of Claim 3;

10 (ii) detecting the amount of said antibody-antigen complex and normalizing said amount to provide the levels of said antibody in the sample.

For the Applicants,

REINHOLD COHN AND PARTNERS

By:

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to Reinhold Cohn, is written over the signature line.

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<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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<213> Homo sapiens

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<212> DNA

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<213> Homo sapiens

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Asp Asn Pro Leu Ser Gly Gly Asp Gln Tyr Gln Asn Ile Thr Val His
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Arg His Leu Met Leu Pro Asp Phe Asp Leu Leu Glu Asp Ile Glu Ser
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Lys Ile Gln Pro Gly Ser Gln Gln Ala Asp Phe Leu Asp Ala Leu Ile
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Val Ser Met Asp Val Ile Gln His Glu Thr Ile Gly Lys Lys Phe Glu
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Lys Arg His Ile Glu Ile Phe Thr Asp Leu Ser Ser Arg Phe Ser Lys
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Val 305	Leu	Lys	Glu	Asp	Ile 310	Ile	Gln	Gly	Phe	Arg 315	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Asp	Ile 320				
Val	Pro	Phe	Ser	Lys 325	Val	Asp	Glu	Glu	Gln 330	Met	Lys	Tyr	Lys	Ser 335	Glu				
Gly	Lys	Cys	Phe 340	Ser	Val	Leu	Gly	Phe 345	Cys	Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln 350	Val	Gln				
Arg	Arg	Phe 355	Phe	Met	Gly	Asn	Gln 360	Val	Leu	Lys	Val	Phe 365	Ala	Ala	Arg				
Asp	Asp 370	Glu	Ala	Ala	Ala	Val 375	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser	Leu 380	Ile	His	Ala	Leu				
Asp 385	Asp	Leu	Asp	Met	Val 390	Ala	Ile	Val	Arg	Tyr 395	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Lys	Arg 400				
Ala	Asn	Pro	Gln	Val 405	Gly	Val	Ala	Phe	Pro 410	His	Ile	Lys	His	Asn 415	Tyr				
Glu	Cys	Leu	Val 420	Tyr	Val	Gln	Leu	Pro 425	Phe	Met	Glu	Asp	Leu	Arg	Gln				
Tyr	Met	Phe 435	Ser	Ser	Leu	Lys	Asn 440	Ser	Lys	Lys	Tyr	Ala 445	Pro	Thr	Glu				
Ala	Gln 450	Leu	Asn	Ala	Val	Asp 455	Ala	Leu	Ile	Asp	Ser 460	Met	Ser	Leu	Ala				
Lys 465	Lys	Asp	Glu	Lys	Thr 470	Asp	Thr	Leu	Glu	Asp 475	Leu	Phe	Pro	Thr	Thr 480				
Lys	Ile	Pro	Asn	Pro 485	Arg	Phe	Gln	Arg	Leu 490	Phe	Gln	Val	Arg	Glu 495	Glu				

Gly

<210> 38

<211> 521

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 38

Met Val Arg Ser Gly Asn Lys Ala Ala Val Val Leu Cys Met Asp Val
1 5 10 15

Gly Phe Thr Met Ser Asn Ser Ile Pro Gly Ile Glu Ser Pro Phe Glu
20 25 30

Gln Ala Lys Lys Val Ile Thr Met Phe Val Gln Arg Gln Val Phe Ala
35 40 45

Glu Asn Lys Asp Glu Ile Ala Leu Val Leu Phe Gly Thr Asp Gly Thr
50 55 60

Asp Asn Pro Leu Ser Gly Gly Asp Gln Tyr Gln Asn Ile Thr Val His
65 70 75 80

Arg His Leu Met Leu Pro Asp Phe Asp Leu Leu Glu Asp Ile Glu Ser
85 90 95

Lys Ile Gln Pro Gly Ser Gln Gln Ala Asp Phe Leu Asp Ala Leu Ile
100 105 110

Val Ser Met Asp Val Ile Gln His Glu Thr Ile Gly Lys Lys Phe Glu
115 120 125

Lys Arg His Ile Glu Ile Phe Thr Asp Leu Ser Ser Arg Phe Ser Lys
130 135 140

Ser Gln Leu Asp Ile Ile Ile His Ser Leu Lys Lys Cys Asp Ile Ser
145 150 155 160

Leu Gln Phe Phe Leu Pro Phe Ser Leu Gly Lys Glu Asp Gly Ser Gly
165 170 175

Asp Arg Gly Asp Gly Pro Phe Arg Leu Gly Gly His Gly Pro Ser Phe
180 185 190

Pro Leu Lys Gly Ile Thr Glu Gln Gln Lys Glu Gly Leu Glu Ile Val
195 200 205

Lys Met Val Met Ile Ser Leu Glu Gly Glu Asp Gly Leu Asp Glu Ile
210 215 220

Tyr Ser Phe Ser Glu Ser Leu Arg Lys Leu Cys Val Phe Lys Lys Ile
225 230 235 240

Glu Arg His Ser Ile His Trp Pro Cys Arg Leu Thr Ile Gly Ser Asn
245 250 255

Leu Ser Ile Arg Ile Ala Ala Tyr Lys Ser Ile Leu Gln Glu Arg Val

260					265					270						
Lys	Lys	Thr	Trp	Thr	Val	Val	Asp	Ala	Lys	Thr	Leu	Lys	Lys	Glu	Asp	
275					280					285						
Ile	Gln	Lys	Glu	Thr	Val	Tyr	Cys	Leu	Asn	Asp	Asp	Asp	Glu	Thr	Glu	
290					295					300						
Leu	Asn	Pro	Pro	Ala	Glu	Val	Thr	Thr	Lys	Ser	Gln	Ile	Pro	Leu	Ser	
305					310					315					320	
Lys	Ile	Lys	Thr	Leu	Phe	Pro	Leu	Ile	Glu	Ala	Lys	Lys	Lys	Asp	Gln	
325					330					335						
Val	Thr	Ala	Gln	Glu	Ile	Phe	Gln	Asp	Asn	His	Glu	Asp	Gly	Pro	Thr	
340					345					350						
Ala	Lys	Lys	Leu	Lys	Thr	Glu	Gln	Gly	Gly	Ala	His	Phe	Ser	Val	Ser	
355					360					365						
Ser	Leu	Ala	Glu	Gly	Ser	Val	Thr	Ser	Val	Gly	Ser	Val	Asn	Pro	Ala	
370					375					380						
Glu	Asn	Phe	Arg	Val	Leu	Val	Lys	Gln	Lys	Lys	Ala	Ser	Phe	Glu	Glu	
385					390					395					400	
Ala	Ser	Asn	Gln	Leu	Ile	Asn	His	Ile	Glu	Gln	Phe	Leu	Asp	Thr	Asn	
405					410					415						
Glu	Thr	Pro	Tyr	Phe	Met	Lys	Ser	Ile	Asp	Cys	Ile	Arg	Ala	Phe	Arg	
420					425					430						
Glu	Glu	Ala	Ile	Lys	Phe	Ser	Glu	Glu	Gln	Arg	Phe	Asn	Asn	Phe	Leu	
435					440					445						
Lys	Ala	Leu	Gln	Glu	Lys	Val	Glu	Ile	Lys	Gln	Leu	Asn	His	Phe	Trp	
450					455					460						
Glu	Ile	Val	Val	Gln	Asp	Gly	Ile	Thr	Leu	Ile	Thr	Lys	Glu	Glu	Ala	
465					470					475					480	
Ser	Gly	Ser	Ser	Val	Thr	Ala	Glu	Glu	Ala	Lys	Lys	Phe	Leu	Ala	Pro	
485					490					495						
Lys	Asp	Lys	Pro	Ser	Gly	Asp	Thr	Ala	Ala	Val	Phe	Glu	Glu	Gly	Gly	
500					505					510						
Asp	Val	Asp	Asp	Leu	Leu	Asp	Met	Ile								
515					520											

<210> 39

<211> 437

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 39

Met	Gly	Cys	Gly	Cys	Ser	Ser	His	Pro	Glu	Asp	Asp	Trp	Met	Glu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

Ile Asp Val Cys Glu Asn Cys His Tyr Pro Ile Val Pro Leu Asp Gly
 20 25 30
 Lys Gly Thr Leu Leu Ile Arg Asn Gly Ser Glu Val Arg Asp Pro Leu
 35 40 45
 Val Thr Tyr Glu Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Ala Ser Pro Leu Gln Asp Asn
 50 55 60
 Leu Val Ile Ala Leu His Ser Tyr Glu Pro Ser His Asp Gly Asp Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Phe Glu Lys Gly Glu Gln Leu Arg Ile Leu Glu Gln Ser Gly Glu
 85 90 95
 Trp Trp Lys Ala Gln Ser Leu Thr Thr Gly Gln Glu Gly Phe Ile Pro
 100 105 110
 Phe Asn Phe Val Ala Lys Ala Asn Ser Leu Glu Pro Glu Pro Trp Phe
 115 120 125
 Phe Lys Asn Leu Ser Arg Lys Asp Ala Glu Arg Gln Leu Leu Ala Pro
 130 135 140
 Gly Asn Thr His Gly Ser Phe Leu Ile Arg Glu Ser Glu Ser Thr Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Ser Phe Ser Leu Ser Val Arg Asp Phe Asp Gln Asn Gln Gly Glu
 165 170 175
 Val Val Lys His Tyr Lys Ile Arg Asn Leu Asp Asn Gly Gly Phe Tyr
 180 185 190
 Ile Ser Pro Arg Ile Thr Phe Pro Gly Leu His Glu Leu Val Arg His
 195 200 205
 Tyr Thr Asn Ala Ser Asp Gly Leu Cys Thr Arg Leu Ser Arg Pro Cys
 210 215 220
 Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro Gln Lys Pro Trp Trp Glu Asp Glu Trp Glu Val
 225 230 235 240
 Pro Arg Glu Thr Leu Lys Leu Val Glu Arg Leu Gly Ala Gly Gln Phe
 245 250 255
 Gly Glu Val Trp Met Gly Tyr Tyr Asn Gly His Thr Lys Val Ala Val
 260 265 270
 Lys Ser Leu Lys Gln Gly Ser Met Ser Pro Asp Ala Phe Leu Ala Glu
 275 280 285
 Ala Asn Leu Met Lys Gln Leu Gln His Gln Arg Leu Val Arg Leu Tyr
 290 295 300
 Ala Val Val Thr Gln Glu Pro Ile Tyr Ile Ile Thr Glu Tyr Met Glu
 305 310 315 320
 Asn Gly Ser Leu Val Asp Phe Leu Lys Thr Pro Ser Gly Ile Lys Leu
 325 330 335
 Thr Ile Asn Lys Leu Leu Asp Met Ala Ala Gln Ile Ala Glu Gly Met

Ala Asn Ser Leu Glu Pro Glu Pro Trp Phe Phe Lys Asn Leu Ser Arg
 180 185 190
 Lys Asp Ala Glu Arg Gln Leu Leu Ala Pro Gly Asn Thr His Gly Ser
 195 200 205
 Phe Leu Ile Arg Glu Ser Glu Ser Thr Ala Gly Ser Phe Ser Leu Ser
 210 215 220
 Val Arg Asp Phe Asp Gln Asn Gln Gly Glu Val Val Lys His Tyr Lys
 225 230 235 240
 Ile Arg Asn Leu Asp Asn Gly Gly Phe Tyr Ile Ser Pro Arg Ile Thr
 245 250 255
 Phe Pro Gly Leu His Glu Leu Val Arg His Tyr Thr Asn Ala Ser Asp
 260 265 270
 Gly Leu Cys Thr Arg Leu Ser Arg Pro Cys Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro Gln
 275 280 285
 Lys Pro Trp Trp Glu Asp Glu Trp Glu Val Pro Arg Glu Thr Leu Lys
 290 295 300
 Leu Val Glu Arg Leu Gly Ala Gly Gln Phe Gly Glu Val Trp Met Gly
 305 310 315 320
 Tyr Tyr Asn Gly His Thr Lys Val Ala Val Lys Ser Leu Lys Gln Gly
 325 330 335
 Ser Met Ser Pro Asp Ala Phe Leu Ala Glu Ala Asn Leu Met Lys Gln
 340 345 350
 Leu Gln His Gln Arg Leu Val Arg Leu Tyr Ala Val Val Thr Gln Glu
 355 360 365
 Pro Ile Tyr Ile Ile Thr Glu Tyr Met Glu Asn Gly Ser Leu Val Asp
 370 375 380
 Phe Leu Lys Thr Pro Ser Gly Ile Lys Leu Thr Ile Asn Lys Leu Leu
 385 390 395 400
 Asp Met Ala Ala Gln Ile Ala Glu Gly Met Ala Phe Ile Glu Glu Arg
 405 410 415
 Asn Tyr Ile His Arg Asp Leu Arg Ala Ala Asn Ile Leu Val Ser Asp
 420 425 430
 Thr Leu Ser Cys Lys Ile Ala Asp Phe Gly Leu Ala Arg Leu Ile Glu
 435 440 445
 Asp Asn Glu Tyr Thr Ala Arg Glu Gly Ala Lys Phe Pro Ile Lys Trp
 450 455 460
 Thr Ala Pro Glu Ala Ile Asn Tyr Gly Thr Phe Thr Ile Lys Ser Asp
 465 470 475 480
 Val Trp Ser Phe Gly Ile Leu Leu Thr Glu Ile Val Thr His Gly Arg
 485 490 495
 Ile Pro Tyr Pro Gly Met Thr Asn Pro Glu Val Ile Gln Asn Leu Glu

500	505	510
Arg Gly Tyr Arg Met Val Arg Pro Asp Asn Cys Pro Glu Glu Leu Tyr		
515	520	525
Gln Leu Met Arg Leu Cys Trp Lys Glu Arg Pro Glu Asp Arg Pro Thr		
530	535	540
Phe Asp Tyr Leu Arg Ser Val Leu Glu Asp Phe Phe Thr Ala Thr Glu		
545	550	555
Gly Gln Tyr Gln Pro Gln Pro		
565		

<210> 41
 <211> 192
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 41
Met Arg Ile Ala Val Ile Cys Phe Cys Leu Leu Gly Ile Thr Cys Ala
1 5 10 15
Ile Pro Val Lys Gln Ala Asp Ser Gly Ser Ser Glu Glu Lys Gln Leu
20 25 30
Tyr Asn Lys Tyr Pro Asp Ala Val Ala Thr Trp Leu Asn Pro Asp Pro
35 40 45
Ser Gln Lys Gln Asn Leu Leu Ala Pro Gln Asn Ala Val Ser Ser Glu
50 55 60
Glu Thr Asn Asp Phe Lys Gln Glu Thr Leu Pro Ser Lys Ser Asn Glu
65 70 75 80
Ser His Asp His Met Asp Asp Met Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Asp Asp His
85 90 95
Val Asp Ser Gln Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Asn Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Asp
100 105 110
Asp Thr Asp Asp Ser His Gln Ser Asp Glu Ser His His Ser Asp Glu
115 120 125
Ser Asp Glu Leu Val Thr Asp Phe Pro Thr Asp Leu Pro Ala Thr Glu
130 135 140
Val Phe Thr Pro Val Val Pro Thr Val Asp Thr Tyr Asp Gly Arg Gly
145 150 155 160
Asp Ser Val Val Tyr Gly Leu Arg Ser Lys Ser Lys Lys Phe Arg Arg
165 170 175
Pro Asp Ile Gln Val Asn Pro Leu Thr Asp Thr Pro Asp Gly Ser Asp
180 185 190

<210> 42
 <211> 109
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 42
 Met Glu Leu Gly Leu Pro Gln Val Pro Pro Ala Val Asp Ala Glu Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Cys Arg Phe Val Asp Arg Gly Leu Pro Tyr Pro Asp Val Ser Ser
 20 25 30
 Ala Asn Thr Pro Pro Ala Val Gly Leu Ser Pro Pro Thr Pro Tyr Phe
 35 40 45
 Glu Pro Cys Ala Leu Pro Ser Pro His Arg His Gln Leu Ala Glu Ala
 50 55 60
 Ile Pro Cys Thr Leu Ala Val Ser Asn Pro His Thr Asp Ala Trp Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Ser His Gly Leu Val Glu Val Ala Ser Tyr Cys Glu Glu Ser Arg Gly
 85 90 95
 Asn Asn Gln Trp Val Pro Tyr Ile Ser Leu Gln Glu Arg
 100 105

<210> 43
 <211> 331
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 43
 Met Arg Ala Arg Pro Gln Val Cys Glu Ala Leu Leu Phe Ala Leu Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Gln Thr Gly Val Cys Tyr Gly Ile Lys Trp Leu Ala Leu Ser Lys
 20 25 30
 Thr Pro Ser Ala Leu Ala Leu Asn Gln Thr Gln His Cys Lys Gln Leu
 35 40 45
 Glu Gly Leu Val Ser Ala Gln Val Gln Leu Cys Arg Ser Asn Leu Glu
 50 55 60
 Leu Met His Thr Val Val His Ala Ala Arg Glu Val Met Lys Ala Cys
 65 70 75 80
 Arg Arg Ala Phe Ala Asp Met Arg Trp Asn Cys Ser Ser Ile Glu Leu
 85 90 95
 Ala Pro Asn Tyr Leu Leu Asp Leu Glu Arg Gly Thr Arg Glu Ser Ala
 100 105 110
 Phe Val Tyr Ala Leu Ser Ala Ala Ala Ile Ser His Ala Ile Ala Arg
 115 120 125

Ala Cys Thr Ser Gly Asp Leu Pro Gly Cys Ser Cys Gly Pro Val Pro
 130 135 140
 Gly Glu Pro Pro Gly Pro Gly Asn Arg Trp Gly Arg Cys Ala Asp Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Ser Tyr Gly Leu Leu Met Gly Ala Lys Phe Ser Asp Ala Pro Met
 165 170 175
 Lys Val Lys Lys Thr Gly Ser Gln Ala Asn Lys Leu Met Arg Leu His
 180 185 190
 Asn Ser Glu Val Gly Arg Gln Ala Leu Arg Ala Ser Leu Glu Met Lys
 195 200 205
 Cys Lys Cys His Gly Val Ser Gly Ser Cys Ser Ile Arg Thr Cys Trp
 210 215 220
 Lys Gly Leu Gln Glu Leu Gln Asp Val Ala Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Arg
 225 230 235 240
 Tyr Leu Ser Ala Thr Lys Val Val His Arg Pro Met Gly Thr Arg Lys
 245 250 255
 His Leu Val Pro Lys Asp Leu Asp Ile Arg Pro Val Lys Asp Ser Glu
 260 265 270
 Leu Val Tyr Leu Gln Ser Ser Pro Asp Phe Cys Met Lys Asn Glu Lys
 275 280 285
 Val Gly Ser His Gly Thr Gln Asp Arg Gln Cys Asn Lys Thr Ser Asn
 290 295 300
 Gly Ser Asp Ser Cys Asp Leu Met Cys Cys Tyr Val Thr Cys Arg Arg
 305 310 315 320
 Cys Glu Arg Thr Val Glu Arg Tyr Val Cys Lys
 325 330

<210> 44
 <211> 237
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 44
 Met Arg Ala Arg Pro Gln Val Cys Glu Ala Leu Leu Phe Ala Leu Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Gln Thr Gly Val Cys Tyr Gly Ile Lys Trp Leu Ala Leu Ser Lys
 20 25 30
 Thr Pro Ser Ala Leu Ala Leu Asn Gln Thr Gln His Cys Lys Gln Leu
 35 40 45
 Glu Gly Leu Val Ser Ala Gln Val Gln Leu Cys Arg Ser Asn Leu Glu
 50 55 60
 Leu Met His Thr Val Val His Ala Ala Arg Glu Val Met Lys Ala Cys
 65 70 75 80

Arg Arg Ala Phe Ala Asp Met Arg Trp Asn Cys Ser Ser Ile Glu Leu
 85 90 95
 Ala Pro Asn Tyr Leu Leu Asp Leu Glu Arg Gly Thr Arg Glu Ser Ala
 100 105 110
 Phe Val Tyr Ala Ala Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Arg Tyr Leu Ser Ala Thr
 115 120 125
 Lys Val Val His Arg Pro Met Gly Thr Arg Lys His Leu Val Pro Lys
 130 135 140
 Asp Leu Asp Ile Arg Pro Val Lys Asp Ser Glu Leu Val Tyr Leu Gln
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Ser Pro Asp Phe Cys Met Lys Asn Glu Lys Val Gly Ser His Gly
 165 170 175
 Thr Gln Asp Arg Gln Cys Asn Lys Thr Ser Asn Gly Ser Asp Ser Cys
 180 185 190
 Asp Leu Met Cys Cys Gly Arg Gly Tyr Asn Pro Tyr Thr Asp Arg Val
 195 200 205
 Val Glu Arg Cys His Cys Lys Tyr His Trp Cys Cys Tyr Val Thr Cys
 210 215 220
 Arg Arg Cys Glu Arg Thr Val Glu Arg Tyr Val Cys Lys
 225 230 235

<210> 45
 <211> 615
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 45
 Met Ser Pro Phe Leu Arg Ile Gly Leu Ser Asn Phe Asp Cys Gly Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Cys Gln Ser Cys Gln Gly Glu Ala Val Asn Pro Tyr Cys Ala Val Leu
 20 25 30
 Val Lys Glu Tyr Val Glu Ser Glu Asn Gly Gln Met Tyr Ile Gln Lys
 35 40 45
 Lys Pro Thr Met Tyr Pro Pro Trp Asp Ser Thr Phe Asp Ala His Ile
 50 55 60
 Asn Lys Gly Arg Val Met Gln Ile Ile Val Lys Gly Lys Asn Val Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ile Ser Glu Thr Thr Val Glu Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ala Glu Arg Cys
 85 90 95
 Arg Lys Asn Asn Gly Lys Thr Glu Ile Trp Leu Glu Leu Lys Pro Gln
 100 105 110
 Gly Arg Met Leu Met Asn Ala Arg Tyr Phe Leu Glu Met Ser Asp Thr

115					120					125					
Lys	Asp	Met	Asn	Glu	Phe	Glu	Thr	Glu	Gly	Phe	Phe	Ala	Leu	His	Gln
130						135					140				
Arg	Arg	Gly	Ala	Ile	Lys	Gln	Ala	Lys	Val	His	His	Val	Lys	Cys	His
145					150					155					160
Glu	Phe	Thr	Ala	Thr	Phe	Phe	Pro	Gln	Pro	Thr	Phe	Cys	Ser	Val	Cys
				165					170					175	
His	Glu	Phe	Val	Trp	Gly	Leu	Asn	Lys	Gln	Gly	Tyr	Gln	Cys	Arg	Gln
			180					185					190		
Cys	Asn	Ala	Ala	Ile	His	Lys	Lys	Cys	Ile	Asp	Lys	Val	Ile	Ala	Lys
		195					200					205			
Cys	Thr	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ile	Asn	Ser	Arg	Glu	Thr	Met	Phe	His	Lys	Glu
	210					215					220				
Arg	Phe	Lys	Ile	Asp	Met	Pro	His	Arg	Phe	Lys	Val	Tyr	Asn	Tyr	Lys
225					230					235					240
Ser	Pro	Thr	Phe	Cys	Glu	His	Cys	Gly	Thr	Leu	Leu	Trp	Gly	Leu	Ala
				245					250					255	
Arg	Gln	Gly	Leu	Lys	Cys	Asp	Ala	Cys	Gly	Met	Asn	Val	His	His	Arg
			260					265					270		
Cys	Gln	Thr	Lys	Val	Ala	Asn	Leu	Cys	Gly	Ile	Asn	Gln	Lys	Leu	Met
	275						280					285			
Ala	Glu	Ala	Leu	Ala	Met	Ile	Glu	Ser	Thr	Gln	Gln	Ala	Arg	Cys	Leu
	290					295					300				
Arg	Asp	Thr	Glu	Gln	Ile	Phe	Arg	Glu	Gly	Pro	Val	Glu	Ile	Gly	Leu
305					310					315					320
Pro	Cys	Ser	Ile	Lys	Asn	Glu	Ala	Arg	Pro	Pro	Cys	Leu	Pro	Thr	Pro
				325					330					335	
Gly	Lys	Arg	Glu	Pro	Gln	Gly	Ile	Ser	Trp	Glu	Ser	Pro	Leu	Asp	Glu
			340					345					350		
Val	Asp	Lys	Met	Cys	His	Leu	Pro	Glu	Pro	Glu	Leu	Asn	Lys	Glu	Arg
	355						360					365			
Pro	Ser	Leu	Gln	Ile	Lys	Leu	Lys	Ile	Glu	Asp	Phe	Ile	Leu	His	Lys
	370					375					380				
Met	Leu	Gly	Lys	Gly	Ser	Phe	Gly	Lys	Val	Phe	Leu	Ala	Glu	Phe	Lys
385					390					395					400
Lys	Thr	Asn	Gln	Phe	Phe	Ala	Ile	Lys	Ala	Leu	Lys	Lys	Asp	Val	Val
				405					410					415	
Leu	Met	Asp	Asp	Asp	Val	Glu	Cys	Thr	Met	Val	Glu	Lys	Arg	Val	Leu
			420					425					430		
Ser	Leu	Ala	Trp	Glu	His	Pro	Phe	Leu	Thr	His	Met	Phe	Cys	Thr	Phe
	435						440					445			

Gln Thr Lys Glu Asn Leu Phe Phe Val Met Glu Tyr Leu Asn Gly Gly
 450 455 460
 Asp Leu Met Tyr His Ile Gln Ser Cys His Lys Phe Asp Leu Ser Arg
 465 470 475 480
 Ala Thr Phe Tyr Ala Ala Glu Ile Ile Leu Gly Leu Gln Phe Leu His
 485 490 495
 Ser Lys Gly Ile Val Tyr Arg Asp Leu Lys Leu Asp Asn Ile Leu Leu
 500 505 510
 Asp Lys Asp Gly His Ile Lys Ile Ala Asp Phe Gly Met Cys Lys Glu
 515 520 525
 Asn Met Leu Gly Asp Ala Lys Thr Asn Thr Phe Cys Gly Thr Pro Asp
 530 535 540
 Tyr Ile Ala Pro Glu Ile Leu Leu Gly Gln Lys Tyr Asn His Ser Val
 545 550 555 560
 Asp Trp Trp Ser Phe Gly Val Leu Leu Tyr Glu Met Leu Ile Gly Gln
 565 570 575
 Ser Pro Phe His Gly Gln Asp Glu Glu Glu Leu Phe His Ser Ile Arg
 580 585 590
 Met Asp Asn Pro Phe Tyr Pro Arg Trp Leu Glu Lys Glu Ala Lys Asp
 595 600 605
 Leu Leu Val Lys Val Arg Ser
 610 615

<210> 46
 <211> 292
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 46
 Met Pro Ile Thr Arg Met Arg Met Arg Pro Trp Leu Glu Met Gln Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Asn Ser Asn Gln Ile Pro Gly Leu Ile Trp Ile Asn Lys Glu Glu Met
 20 25 30
 Ile Phe Gln Ile Pro Trp Lys His Ala Ala Lys His Gly Trp Asp Ile
 35 40 45
 Asn Lys Asp Ala Cys Leu Phe Arg Ser Trp Ala Ile His Thr Gly Arg
 50 55 60
 Tyr Lys Ala Gly Glu Lys Glu Pro Asp Pro Lys Thr Trp Lys Ala Asn
 65 70 75 80
 Phe Arg Cys Ala Met Asn Ser Leu Pro Asp Ile Glu Glu Val Lys Asp
 85 90 95
 Gln Ser Arg Asn Lys Gly Ser Ser Ala Val Arg Val Tyr Arg Met Leu

100					105					110					
Pro	Pro	Leu	Thr	Lys	Asn	Gln	Arg	Lys	Glu	Arg	Lys	Ser	Lys	Ser	Ser
		115					120					125			
Arg	Asp	Ala	Lys	Ser	Lys	Ala	Lys	Arg	Lys	Ser	Cys	Gly	Asp	Ser	Ser
		130				135					140				
Pro	Asp	Thr	Phe	Ser	Asp	Gly	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Thr	Leu	Pro	Asp	Asp
						150					155				160
His	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Thr	Val	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Met	Gln	Asp	Leu	Glu	Val	Glu
				165					170					175	
Gln	Ala	Leu	Thr	Pro	Ala	Leu	Ser	Pro	Cys	Ala	Val	Ser	Ser	Thr	Leu
			180					185					190		
Pro	Asp	Trp	His	Ile	Pro	Val	Glu	Val	Val	Pro	Asp	Ser	Thr	Ser	Asp
		195					200					205			
Leu	Tyr	Asn	Phe	Gln	Val	Ser	Pro	Met	Pro	Ser	Thr	Ser	Glu	Ala	Thr
		210				215					220				
Thr	Asp	Glu	Asp	Glu	Glu	Gly	Lys	Leu	Pro	Glu	Asp	Ile	Met	Lys	Leu
				230						235					240
Leu	Glu	Gln	Ser	Glu	Trp	Gln	Pro	Thr	Asn	Val	Asp	Gly	Lys	Gly	Tyr
				245					250					255	
Leu	Leu	Asn	Glu	Pro	Gly	Val	Gln	Pro	Thr	Ser	Val	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Phe
			260					265					270		
Ser	Cys	Lys	Glu	Glu	Pro	Glu	Ile	Asp	Ser	Pro	Gly	Gly	Lys	Lys	Ala
		275					280					285			
Pro	Gly	Ser	Leu												
			290												

<210> 47
 <211> 702
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 47															
Met	Trp	Ser	Trp	Lys	Cys	Leu	Leu	Phe	Trp	Ala	Val	Leu	Val	Thr	Ala
1				5					10					15	
Thr	Leu	Cys	Thr	Ala	Arg	Pro	Ser	Pro	Thr	Leu	Pro	Glu	Gln	Ala	Gln
			20					25					30		
Pro	Trp	Gly	Ala	Pro	Val	Glu	Val	Glu	Ser	Phe	Leu	Val	His	Pro	Gly
		35					40					45			
Asp	Leu	Leu	Gln	Leu	Arg	Cys	Arg	Leu	Arg	Asp	Asp	Val	Gln	Ser	Ile
		50				55				60					
Asn	Trp	Leu	Arg	Asp	Gly	Val	Gln	Leu	Ala	Glu	Ser	Asn	Arg	Thr	Arg
		65			70					75					80

Ile Thr Gly Glu Glu Val Glu Val Gln Asp Ser Val Pro Ala Asp Ser
 85 90 95
 Gly Leu Tyr Ala Cys Val Thr Ser Ser Pro Ser Gly Ser Asp Thr Thr
 100 105 110
 Tyr Phe Ser Val Asn Val Ser Asp Ala Leu Pro Ser Ser Glu Asp Asp
 115 120 125
 Asp Asp Asp Asp Asp Ser Ser Ser Glu Glu Lys Glu Thr Asp Asn Thr
 130 135 140
 Lys Pro Asn Arg Met Pro Val Ala Pro Tyr Trp Thr Ser Pro Glu Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Met Glu Lys Lys Leu His Ala Val Pro Ala Ala Lys Thr Val Lys Phe
 165 170 175
 Lys Cys Pro Ser Ser Gly Thr Pro Asn Pro Thr Leu Arg Trp Leu Lys
 180 185 190
 Asn Gly Lys Glu Phe Lys Pro Asp His Arg Ile Gly Gly Tyr Lys Val
 195 200 205
 Arg Tyr Ala Thr Trp Ser Ile Ile Met Asp Ser Val Val Pro Ser Asp
 210 215 220
 Lys Gly Asn Tyr Thr Cys Ile Val Glu Asn Glu Tyr Gly Ser Ile Asn
 225 230 235 240
 His Thr Tyr Gln Leu Asp Val Val Glu Arg Ser Pro His Arg Pro Ile
 245 250 255
 Leu Gln Ala Gly Leu Pro Ala Asn Lys Thr Val Ala Leu Gly Ser Asn
 260 265 270
 Val Glu Phe Met Cys Lys Val Tyr Ser Asp Pro Gln Pro His Ile Gln
 275 280 285
 Trp Leu Lys His Ile Glu Val Asn Gly Ser Lys Ile Gly Pro Asp Asn
 290 295 300
 Leu Pro Tyr Val Gln Ile Leu Lys Thr Ala Gly Val Asn Thr Thr Asp
 305 310 315 320
 Lys Glu Met Glu Val Leu His Leu Arg Asn Val Ser Phe Glu Asp Ala
 325 330 335
 Gly Glu Tyr Thr Cys Leu Ala Gly Asn Ser Ile Gly Leu Ser His His
 340 345 350
 Ser Ala Trp Leu Thr Val Leu Glu Ala Leu Glu Glu Arg Pro Ala Val
 355 360 365
 Met Thr Ser Pro Leu Tyr Leu Glu Ile Ile Ile Tyr Cys Thr Gly Ala
 370 375 380
 Phe Leu Ile Ser Cys Met Val Gly Ser Val Ile Val Tyr Lys Met Lys
 385 390 395 400
 Ser Gly Thr Lys Lys Ser Asp Phe His Ser Gln Met Ala Val His Lys

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 48

Met Pro Lys Arg Gly Lys Lys Gly Ala Val Ala Glu Asp Gly Asp Glu
1 5 10 15
Leu Arg Thr Glu Pro Glu Ala Lys Lys Ser Lys Thr Ala Ala Lys Lys
20 25 30
Asn Asp Lys Glu Ala Ala Gly Glu Gly Pro Ala Leu Tyr Glu Asp Pro
35 40 45
Pro Asp Gln Lys Thr Ser Pro Ser Gly Lys Pro Ala Thr Leu Lys Ile
50 55 60
Cys Ser Trp Asn Val Asp Gly Leu Arg Ala Trp Ile Lys Lys Lys Gly
65 70 75 80
Leu Asp Trp Val Lys Glu Glu Ala Pro Asp Ile Leu Cys Leu Gln Glu
85 90 95
Thr Lys Cys Ser Glu Asn Lys Leu Pro Ala Glu Leu Gln Glu Leu Pro
100 105 110
Gly Leu Ser His Gln Tyr Trp Ser Ala Pro Ser Asp Lys Glu Gly Tyr
115 120 125
Ser Gly Val Gly Leu Leu Ser Arg Gln Cys Pro Leu Lys Val Ser Tyr
130 135 140
Gly Ile Ala Tyr Val Pro Asn Ala Gly Arg Gly Leu Val Arg Leu Glu
145 150 155 160
Tyr Arg Gln Arg Trp Asp Glu Ala Phe Arg Lys Phe Leu Lys Gly Leu
165 170 175
Ala Ser Arg Lys Pro Leu Val Leu Cys Gly Asp Leu Asn Val Ala His
180 185 190
Glu Glu Ile Asp Leu Arg Asn Pro Lys Gly Asn Lys Lys Asn Ala Gly
195 200 205
Phe Thr Pro Gln Glu Arg Gln Gly Phe Gly Glu Leu Leu Gln Ala Val
210 215 220
Pro Leu Ala Asp Ser Phe Arg His Leu Tyr Pro Asn Thr Pro Tyr Ala
225 230 235 240
Tyr Thr Phe Trp Thr Tyr Met Met Asn Ala Arg Ser Lys Asn Val Gly
245 250 255
Trp Arg Leu Asp Tyr Phe Leu Leu Ser His Ser Leu Leu Pro Ala Leu
260 265 270
Cys Asp Ser Lys Ile Arg Ser Lys Ala Leu Gly Ser Asp His Cys Pro
275 280 285
Ile Thr Leu Tyr Leu Ala Leu
290 295

<400> 49

44

Thr Phe Trp Thr Tyr Met Met Asn Ala Arg Ser Lys Asn Val Gly Trp
 290 295 300
 Arg Leu Asp Tyr Phe Leu Leu Ser His Ser Leu Leu Pro Ala Leu Cys
 305 310 315 320
 Asp Ser Lys Ile Arg Ser Lys Ala Leu Gly Ser Asp His Cys Pro Ile
 325 330 335
 Thr Leu Tyr Leu Ala Leu
 340

<210> 50
 <211> 305
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 50
 Met Phe Gln Ala Ala Glu Arg Pro Gln Glu Trp Ala Met Glu Gly Pro
 1 5 10 15
 Arg Asp Gly Leu Lys Lys Glu Arg Leu Leu Asp Asp Arg His Asp Ser
 20 25 30
 Gly Leu Asp Ser Met Lys Asp Glu Glu Tyr Glu Gln Met Val Lys Glu
 35 40 45
 Leu Gln Glu Ile Arg Leu Glu Pro Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Gly Ser Glu
 50 55 60
 Pro Trp Lys Gln Gln Leu Thr Glu Asp Gly Asp Ser Phe Leu His Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Ile Ile His Glu Glu Lys Ala Leu Thr Met Glu Val Ile Arg Gln
 85 90 95
 Val Lys Gly Asp Leu Ala Phe Leu Asn Phe Gln Asn Asn Leu Gln Gln
 100 105 110
 Thr Pro Leu His Leu Ala Val Ile Thr Asn Gln Pro Glu Ile Ala Glu
 115 120 125
 Ala Leu Leu Gly Ala Gly Cys Asp Pro Glu Leu Arg Asp Phe Arg Gly
 130 135 140
 Asn Thr Pro Leu His Leu Ala Cys Glu Gln Gly Cys Leu Ala Ser Val
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Val Leu Thr Gln Ser Cys Thr Thr Pro His Leu His Ser Ile Leu
 165 170 175
 Lys Ala Thr Asn Tyr Asn Gly His Thr Cys Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ile
 180 185 190
 His Gly Tyr Leu Gly Ile Val Glu Leu Leu Val Ser Leu Gly Ala Asp
 195 200 205
 Val Asn Ala Gln Glu Pro Cys Asn Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala
 210 215 220

Val Asp Leu Gln Asn Pro Asp Leu Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Lys Cys Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Asp Val Asn Arg Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly Tyr Ser Pro Tyr Gln Leu
 245 250 255
 Thr Trp Gly Arg Pro Ser Thr Arg Ile Gln Gln Gln Leu Gly Gln Leu
 260 265 270
 Thr Leu Glu Asn Leu Gln Met Leu Pro Glu Ser Glu Asp Glu Glu Ser
 275 280 285
 Tyr Asp Thr Glu Ser Glu Phe Thr Glu Phe Thr Glu Asp Glu Val Ser
 290 295 300
 Leu
 305

<210> 51
 <211> 289
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 51
 Met Phe Gln Ala Ala Glu Arg Pro Gln Glu Trp Ala Met Glu Gly Pro
 1 5 10 15
 Arg Asp Gly Leu Lys Lys Glu Arg Leu Leu Asp Asp Arg His Asp Ser
 20 25 30
 Gly Leu Asp Ser Met Lys Asp Glu Glu Tyr Glu Gln Met Val Lys Glu
 35 40 45
 Leu Gln Glu Ile Arg Leu Glu Pro Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Gly Ser Glu
 50 55 60
 Pro Trp Lys Gln Gln Leu Thr Glu Asp Gly Asp Ser Phe Leu His Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Ile Ile His Glu Glu Lys Ala Leu Thr Met Glu Val Ile Arg Gln
 85 90 95
 Val Lys Gly Asp Leu Ala Phe Leu Asn Phe Gln Asn Asn Leu Gln Gln
 100 105 110
 Thr Pro Leu His Leu Ala Val Ile Thr Asn Gln Pro Glu Ile Ala Glu
 115 120 125
 Ala Leu Leu Gly Ala Gly Cys Asp Pro Glu Leu Arg Asp Phe Arg Gly
 130 135 140
 Asn Thr Pro Leu His Leu Ala Cys Glu Gln Gly Cys Leu Ala Ser Val
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Val Leu Thr Gln Ser Cys Thr Thr Pro His Leu His Ser Ile Leu
 165 170 175
 Lys Ala Thr Asn Tyr Asn Gly Gln Glu Pro Cys Asn Gly Arg Thr Ala

180	185	190
Leu His Leu Ala Val Asp Leu Gln Asn Pro Asp Leu Val Ser Leu Leu		
195	200	205
Leu Lys Cys Gly Ala Asp Val Asn Arg Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly Tyr Ser		
210	215	220
Pro Tyr Gln Leu Thr Trp Gly Arg Pro Ser Thr Arg Ile Gln Gln Gln		
225	230	235
Leu Gly Gln Leu Thr Leu Glu Asn Leu Gln Met Leu Pro Glu Ser Glu		
245	250	255
Asp Glu Glu Ser Tyr Asp Thr Glu Ser Glu Phe Thr Glu Phe Thr Glu		
260	265	270
Asp Glu Leu Pro Tyr Asp Asp Cys Val Phe Gly Gly Gln Arg Leu Thr		
275	280	285
Leu		

<210> 52
 <211> 921
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 52
 Met Ala Gly Ile Phe Tyr Phe Ala Leu Phe Ser Cys Leu Phe Gly Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Cys Asp Ala Val Thr Gly Ser Arg Val Tyr Pro Ala Asn Glu Val Thr
 20 25 30
 Leu Leu Asp Ser Arg Ser Val Gln Gly Glu Leu Gly Trp Ile Ala Ser
 35 40 45
 Pro Leu Glu Gly Gly Trp Glu Glu Val Ser Ile Met Asp Glu Lys Asn
 50 55 60
 Thr Pro Ile Arg Thr Tyr Gln Val Cys Asn Val Met Glu Pro Ser Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Asn Asn Trp Leu Arg Thr Asp Trp Ile Thr Arg Glu Gly Ala Gln Arg
 85 90 95
 Val Tyr Ile Glu Ile Lys Phe Thr Leu Arg Asp Cys Asn Ser Leu Pro
 100 105 110
 Gly Val Met Gly Thr Cys Lys Glu Thr Phe Asn Leu Tyr Tyr Tyr Glu
 115 120 125
 Ser Asp Asn Asp Lys Glu Arg Phe Ile Arg Glu Asn Gln Phe Val Lys
 130 135 140
 Ile Asp Thr Ile Ala Ala Asp Glu Ser Phe Thr Gln Val Asp Ile Gly
 145 150 155 160

Asp Arg Ile Met Lys Leu Asn Thr Glu Ile Arg Asp Val Gly Pro Leu
 165 170 175
 Ser Lys Lys Gly Phe Tyr Leu Ala Phe Gln Asp Val Gly Ala Cys Ile
 180 185 190
 Ala Leu Val Ser Val Arg Val Phe Tyr Lys Lys Cys Pro Leu Thr Val
 195 200 205
 Arg Asn Leu Ala Gln Phe Pro Asp Thr Ile Thr Gly Ala Asp Thr Ser
 210 215 220
 Ser Leu Val Glu Val Arg Gly Ser Cys Val Asn Asn Ser Glu Glu Lys
 225 230 235 240
 Asp Val Pro Lys Met Tyr Cys Gly Ala Asp Gly Glu Trp Leu Val Pro
 245 250 255
 Ile Gly Asn Cys Leu Cys Asn Ala Gly His Glu Glu Arg Ser Gly Glu
 260 265 270
 Cys Gln Ala Cys Lys Ile Gly Tyr Tyr Lys Ala Leu Ser Thr Asp Ala
 275 280 285
 Thr Cys Ala Lys Cys Pro Pro His Ser Tyr Ser Val Trp Glu Gly Ala
 290 295 300
 Thr Ser Cys Thr Cys Asp Arg Gly Phe Phe Arg Ala Asp Asn Asp Ala
 305 310 315 320
 Ala Ser Met Pro Cys Thr Arg Pro Pro Ser Ala Pro Leu Asn Leu Ile
 325 330 335
 Ser Asn Val Asn Glu Thr Ser Val Asn Leu Glu Trp Ser Ser Pro Gln
 340 345 350
 Asn Thr Gly Gly Arg Gln Asp Ile Ser Tyr Asn Val Val Cys Lys Lys
 355 360 365
 Cys Gly Ala Gly Asp Pro Ser Lys Cys Arg Pro Cys Gly Ser Gly Val
 370 375 380
 His Tyr Thr Pro Gln Gln Asn Gly Leu Lys Thr Thr Lys Val Ser Ile
 385 390 395 400
 Thr Asp Leu Leu Ala His Thr Asn Tyr Thr Phe Glu Ile Trp Ala Val
 405 410 415
 Asn Gly Val Ser Lys Tyr Asn Pro Asn Pro Asp Gln Ser Val Ser Val
 420 425 430
 Thr Val Thr Thr Asn Gln Ala Ala Pro Ser Ser Ile Ala Leu Val Gln
 435 440 445
 Ala Lys Glu Val Thr Arg Tyr Ser Val Ala Leu Ala Trp Leu Glu Pro
 450 455 460
 Asp Arg Pro Asn Gly Val Ile Leu Glu Tyr Glu Val Lys Tyr Tyr Glu
 465 470 475 480
 Lys Asp Gln Asn Glu Arg Ser Tyr Arg Ile Val Arg Thr Ala Ala Arg

485					490					495					
Asn	Thr	Asp	Ile	Lys	Gly	Leu	Asn	Pro	Leu	Thr	Ser	Tyr	Val	Phe	His
			500					505					510		
Val	Arg	Ala	Arg	Thr	Ala	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Phe	Ser	Glu	Pro	Leu
		515					520					525			
Glu	Val	Thr	Thr	Asn	Thr	Val	Pro	Ser	Arg	Ile	Ile	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala
	530					535					540				
Asn	Ser	Thr	Val	Leu	Leu	Val	Ser	Val	Ser	Gly	Ser	Val	Val	Leu	Val
545					550					555					560
Val	Ile	Leu	Ile	Ala	Ala	Phe	Val	Ile	Ser	Arg	Arg	Arg	Ser	Lys	Tyr
				565					570					575	
Ser	Lys	Ala	Lys	Gln	Glu	Ala	Asp	Glu	Glu	Lys	His	Leu	Asn	Gln	Gly
			580					585					590		
Val	Arg	Thr	Tyr	Val	Asp	Pro	Phe	Thr	Tyr	Glu	Asp	Pro	Asn	Gln	Ala
		595					600					605			
Val	Arg	Glu	Phe	Ala	Lys	Glu	Ile	Asp	Ala	Ser	Cys	Ile	Lys	Ile	Glu
	610					615					620				
Lys	Val	Ile	Gly	Val	Gly	Glu	Phe	Gly	Glu	Val	Cys	Ser	Gly	Arg	Leu
625					630					635					640
Lys	Val	Pro	Gly	Lys	Arg	Glu	Ile	Cys	Val	Ala	Ile	Lys	Thr	Leu	Lys
				645					650					655	
Ala	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Lys	Gln	Arg	Arg	Asp	Phe	Leu	Ser	Glu	Ala	Ser
			660					665					670		
Ile	Met	Gly	Gln	Phe	Asp	His	Pro	Asn	Ile	Ile	His	Leu	Glu	Gly	Val
		675					680					685			
Val	Thr	Lys	Cys	Lys	Pro	Val	Met	Ile	Ile	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Met	Glu	Asn
		690				695					700				
Gly	Ser	Leu	Asp	Ala	Phe	Leu	Arg	Lys	Asn	Asp	Gly	Arg	Phe	Thr	Val
705				710						715					720
Ile	Gln	Leu	Val	Gly	Met	Leu	Arg	Gly	Ile	Gly	Ser	Gly	Met	Lys	Tyr
				725					730					735	
Leu	Ser	Asp	Met	Ser	Tyr	Val	His	Arg	Asp	Leu	Ala	Ala	Arg	Asn	Ile
			740					745					750		
Leu	Val	Asn	Ser	Asn	Leu	Val	Cys	Lys	Val	Ser	Asp	Phe	Gly	Met	Ser
		755					760					765			
Arg	Val	Leu	Glu	Asp	Asp	Pro	Glu	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Thr	Arg	Gly	Gly
		770				775					780				
Lys	Ile	Pro	Ile	Arg	Trp	Thr	Ala	Pro	Glu	Ala	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Arg	Lys
785				790						795					800
Phe	Thr	Ser	Ala	Ser	Asp	Val	Trp	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Ile	Val	Met	Trp	Glu
				805					810					815	

Val Met Ser Tyr Gly Glu Arg Pro Tyr Trp Asp Met Ser Asn Gln Asp
820 825 830

Pro Asn Thr Ala Leu Leu Asp Pro Ser Ser Pro Glu Phe Ser Ala Val
835 840 845

Val Ser Val Gly Asp Trp Leu Gln Ala Ile Lys Met Asp Arg Tyr Lys
850 855 860

Asp Asn Phe Thr Ala Ala Gly Tyr Thr Thr Leu Glu Ala Val Val His
865 870 875 880

Val Asn Gln Glu Asp Leu Ala Arg Ile Gly Ile Thr Ala Ile Thr His
885 890 895

Gln Asn Lys Ile Leu Ser Ser Val Gln Ala Met Arg Thr Gln Met Gln
900 905 910

Gln Met His Gly Arg Met Val Pro Val
915 920

<210> 53
<211> 444
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 53
Met Asn Asp Phe Gly Ile Lys Asn Met Asp Gln Val Ala Pro Val Ala
1 5 10 15

Asn Ser Tyr Arg Gly Thr Leu Lys Arg Gln Pro Ala Phe Asp Thr Phe
20 25 30

Asp Gly Ser Leu Phe Ala Val Phe Pro Ser Leu Asn Glu Glu Gln Thr
35 40 45

Leu Gln Glu Val Pro Thr Gly Leu Asp Ser Ile Ser His Asp Ser Ala
50 55 60

Asn Cys Glu Leu Pro Leu Leu Thr Pro Cys Ser Lys Ala Val Met Ser
65 70 75 80

Gln Ala Leu Lys Ala Thr Phe Ser Gly Phe Phe Trp Ala Thr Asn Glu
85 90 95

Phe Ser Leu Val Asn Val Asn Leu Gln Arg Phe Gly Met Asn Gly Gln
100 105 110

Met Leu Cys Asn Leu Gly Lys Glu Arg Phe Leu Glu Leu Ala Pro Asp
115 120 125

Phe Val Gly Asp Ile Leu Trp Glu His Leu Glu Gln Met Ile Lys Glu
130 135 140

Asn Gln Glu Lys Thr Glu Asp Gln Tyr Glu Glu Asn Ser His Leu Thr
145 150 155 160

Ser Val Pro His Trp Ile Asn Ser Asn Thr Leu Gly Phe Gly Thr Glu

Met Ala Gly Ser Ala Met Ser Ser Lys Phe Phe Leu Val Ala Leu Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Phe Phe Ser Phe Ala Gln Val Val Ile Glu Ala Asn Ser Trp Trp
 20 25 30
 Ser Leu Gly Met Asn Asn Pro Val Gln Met Ser Glu Val Tyr Ile Ile
 35 40 45
 Gly Ala Gln Pro Leu Cys Ser Gln Leu Ala Gly Leu Ser Gln Gly Gln
 50 55 60
 Lys Lys Leu Cys His Leu Tyr Gln Asp His Met Gln Tyr Ile Gly Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Ala Lys Thr Gly Ile Lys Glu Cys Gln Tyr Gln Phe Arg His Arg
 85 90 95
 Arg Trp Asn Cys Ser Thr Val Asp Asn Thr Ser Val Phe Gly Arg Val
 100 105 110
 Met Gln Ile Gly Ser Arg Glu Thr Ala Phe Thr Tyr Ala Val Ser Ala
 115 120 125
 Ala Gly Val Val Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Ala Cys Arg Glu Gly Glu Leu
 130 135 140
 Ser Thr Cys Gly Cys Ser Arg Ala Ala Arg Pro Lys Asp Leu Pro Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Asp Trp Leu Trp Gly Gly Cys Gly Asp Asn Ile Asp Tyr Gly Tyr Arg
 165 170 175
 Phe Ala Lys Glu Phe Val Asp Ala Arg Glu Arg Glu Arg Ile His Ala
 180 185 190
 Lys Gly Ser Tyr Glu Ser Ala Arg Ile Leu Met Asn Leu His Asn Asn
 195 200 205
 Glu Ala Gly Arg Arg Thr Val Tyr Asn Leu Ala Asp Val Ala Cys Lys
 210 215 220
 Cys His Gly Val Ser Gly Ser Cys Ser Leu Lys Thr Cys Trp Leu Gln
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Ala Asp Phe Arg Lys Val Gly Asp Ala Leu Lys Glu Lys Tyr Asp
 245 250 255
 Thr Leu Val Gly
 260

<210> 55
 <211> 719
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 55
 Met Ala Leu Arg Arg Ser Met Gly Arg Pro Gly Leu Pro Pro Leu Pro
 1 5 10 15

Leu Pro Pro Pro Pro Arg Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Ala Glu Ser Ala Ala
 20 25 30
 Ala Gly Leu Lys Leu Met Gly Ala Pro Val Lys Leu Thr Val Ser Gln
 35 40 45
 Gly Gln Pro Val Lys Leu Asn Cys Ser Val Glu Gly Met Glu Glu Pro
 50 55 60
 Asp Ile Gln Trp Val Lys Asp Gly Ala Val Val Gln Asn Leu Asp Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Tyr Ile Pro Val Ser Glu Gln His Trp Ile Gly Phe Leu Ser Leu
 85 90 95
 Lys Ser Val Glu Arg Ser Asp Ala Gly Arg Tyr Trp Cys Gln Val Glu
 100 105 110
 Asp Gly Gly Glu Thr Glu Ile Ser Gln Pro Val Trp Leu Thr Val Glu
 115 120 125
 Gly Val Pro Phe Phe Thr Val Glu Pro Lys Asp Leu Ala Val Pro Pro
 130 135 140
 Asn Ala Pro Phe Gln Leu Ser Cys Glu Ala Val Gly Pro Pro Glu Pro
 145 150 155 160
 Val Thr Ile Val Trp Trp Arg Gly Thr Thr Lys Ile Gly Gly Pro Ala
 165 170 175
 Pro Ser Pro Ser Val Leu Asn Val Thr Gly Val Thr Gln Ser Thr Met
 180 185 190
 Phe Ser Cys Glu Ala His Asn Leu Lys Gly Leu Ala Ser Ser Arg Thr
 195 200 205
 Ala Thr Val His Leu Gln Ala Leu Pro Ala Ala Pro Phe Asn Ile Thr
 210 215 220
 Val Thr Lys Leu Ser Ser Ser Asn Ala Ser Val Ala Trp Met Pro Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Asp Gly Arg Ala Leu Leu Gln Ser Cys Thr Val Gln Val Thr Gln
 245 250 255
 Ala Pro Gly Gly Trp Glu Val Leu Ala Val Val Val Pro Val Pro Pro
 260 265 270
 Phe Thr Cys Leu Leu Arg Asp Leu Val Pro Ala Thr Asn Tyr Ser Leu
 275 280 285
 Arg Val Arg Cys Ala Asn Ala Leu Gly Pro Ser Pro Tyr Ala Asp Trp
 290 295 300
 Val Pro Phe Gln Thr Lys Gly Leu Ala Pro Ala Ser Ala Pro Gln Asn
 305 310 315 320
 Leu His Ala Ile Arg Thr Asp Ser Gly Leu Ile Leu Glu Trp Glu Glu
 325 330 335

Val Ile Pro Glu Ala Pro Leu Glu Gly Pro Leu Gly Pro Tyr Lys Leu
 340 345 350
 Ser Trp Val Gln Asp Asn Gly Thr Gln Asp Glu Leu Thr Val Glu Gly
 355 360 365
 Thr Arg Ala Asn Leu Thr Gly Trp Asp Pro Gln Lys Asp Leu Ile Val
 370 375 380
 Arg Val Cys Val Ser Asn Ala Val Gly Cys Gly Pro Trp Ser Gln Pro
 385 390 395 400
 Leu Val Val Ser Ser His Asp Arg Ala Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Pro His
 405 410 415
 Ser Arg Thr Ser Trp Val Pro Val Val Leu Gly Val Leu Thr Ala Leu
 420 425 430
 Val Thr Ala Ala Ala Leu Ala Leu Ile Leu Leu Arg Lys Arg Arg Lys
 435 440 445
 Glu Thr Arg Phe Gly Gln Ala Phe Asp Ser Val Met Ala Arg Gly Glu
 450 455 460
 Pro Ala Val His Phe Arg Ala Ala Arg Ser Phe Asn Arg Glu Arg Pro
 465 470 475 480
 Glu Arg Ile Glu Ala Thr Leu Asp Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Asp Glu Leu
 485 490 495
 Lys Glu Lys Leu Glu Asp Val Leu Ile Pro Glu Gln Gln Phe Thr Leu
 500 505 510
 Gly Arg Met Leu Gly Lys Gly Glu Phe Gly Ser Val Arg Glu Ala Gln
 515 520 525
 Leu Lys Gln Glu Asp Gly Ser Phe Val Lys Val Ala Val Lys Met Leu
 530 535 540
 Lys Ala Asp Ile Ile Ala Ser Ser Asp Ile Glu Glu Phe Leu Arg Glu
 545 550 555 560
 Ala Ala Cys Met Lys Glu Phe Asp His Pro His Val Ala Lys Leu Val
 565 570 575
 Gly Val Ser Leu Arg Ser Arg Ala Lys Gly Arg Leu Pro Ile Pro Met
 580 585 590
 Val Ile Leu Pro Phe Met Lys His Gly Asp Leu His Ala Phe Leu Leu
 595 600 605
 Ala Ser Arg Ile Gly Glu Asn Pro Phe Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Thr Leu
 610 615 620
 Ile Arg Phe Met Val Asp Ile Ala Cys Gly Met Glu Tyr Leu Ser Ser
 625 630 635 640
 Arg Asn Phe Ile His Arg Asp Leu Ala Ala Arg Asn Cys Met Leu Ala
 645 650 655
 Glu Asp Met Thr Val Cys Val Ala Asp Phe Gly Leu Ser Arg Lys Ile

660	665	670
Tyr Ser Asp Cys Arg Tyr Ile Leu Thr Pro Gly Gly Leu Ala Glu Gln		
675	680	685
Pro Gly Gln Ala Glu His Gln Pro Glu Ser Pro Leu Asn Glu Thr Gln		
690	695	700
Arg Leu Leu Leu Leu Gln Gln Gly Leu Leu Pro His Ser Ser Cys		
705	710	715

<210> 56
 <211> 848
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 56
Met Cys Arg Ile Ala Gly Ala Leu Arg Thr Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Ala
1 5 10 15
Ala Leu Leu Gln Ala Ser Val Glu Ala Ser Gly Glu Ile Ala Leu Cys
20 25 30
Lys Thr Gly Phe Pro Glu Asp Val Tyr Ser Ala Val Leu Ser Lys Asp
35 40 45
Val His Glu Gly Gln Pro Leu Leu Asn Val Lys Phe Ser Asn Cys Asn
50 55 60
Gly Lys Arg Lys Val Gln Tyr Glu Ser Ser Glu Pro Ala Asp Phe Lys
65 70 75 80
Val Asp Glu Asp Gly Met Val Tyr Ala Val Arg Ser Phe Pro Leu Ser
85 90 95
Ser Glu His Ala Lys Phe Leu Ile Tyr Ala Gln Asp Lys Glu Thr Gln
100 105 110
Glu Lys Trp Gln Val Ala Val Lys Leu Ser Leu Lys Pro Thr Leu Thr
115 120 125
Glu Glu Ser Val Lys Glu Ser Ala Glu Val Glu Glu Ile Val Phe Pro
130 135 140
Arg Gln Phe Ser Lys His Ser Gly His Leu Gln Arg Gln Lys Arg Asp
145 150 155 160
Trp Val Ile Pro Pro Ile Asn Leu Pro Glu Asn Ser Arg Gly Pro Phe
165 170 175
Pro Gln Glu Leu Val Arg Ile Arg Ser Asp Arg Asp Lys Asn Leu Ser
180 185 190
Leu Arg Tyr Ser Val Thr Gly Pro Gly Ala Asp Gln Pro Pro Thr Gly
195 200 205
Ile Phe Ile Ile Asn Pro Ile Ser Gly Gln Leu Ser Val Thr Lys Pro
210 215 220

Leu Asp Arg Glu Gln Ile Ala Arg Phe His Leu Arg Ala His Ala Val
 225 230 235 240
 Asp Ile Asn Gly Asn Gln Val Glu Asn Pro Ile Asp Ile Val Ile Asn
 245 250 255
 Val Ile Asp Met Asn Asp Asn Arg Pro Glu Phe Leu His Gln Val Trp
 260 265 270
 Asn Gly Thr Val Pro Glu Gly Ser Lys Pro Gly Thr Tyr Val Met Thr
 275 280 285
 Val Thr Ala Ile Asp Ala Asp Asp Pro Asn Ala Leu Asn Gly Met Leu
 290 295 300
 Arg Tyr Arg Ile Val Ser Gln Ala Pro Ser Thr Pro Ser Pro Asn Met
 305 310 315 320
 Phe Thr Ile Asn Asn Glu Thr Gly Asp Ile Ile Thr Val Ala Ala Gly
 325 330 335
 Leu Asp Arg Glu Lys Val Gln Gln Tyr Thr Leu Ile Ile Gln Ala Thr
 340 345 350
 Asp Met Glu Gly Asn Pro Thr Tyr Gly Leu Ser Asn Thr Ala Thr Ala
 355 360 365
 Val Ile Thr Val Thr Asp Val Asn Asp Asn Pro Pro Glu Phe Thr Ala
 370 375 380
 Met Thr Phe Tyr Gly Glu Val Pro Glu Asn Arg Val Asp Ile Ile Val
 385 390 395 400
 Ala Asn Leu Thr Val Thr Asp Lys Asp Gln Pro His Thr Pro Ala Trp
 405 410 415
 Asn Ala Val Tyr Arg Ile Ser Gly Gly Asp Pro Thr Gly Arg Phe Ala
 420 425 430
 Ile Gln Thr Asp Pro Asn Ser Asn Asp Gly Leu Val Thr Val Val Lys
 435 440 445
 Pro Ile Asp Phe Glu Thr Asn Arg Met Phe Val Leu Thr Val Ala Ala
 450 455 460
 Glu Asn Gln Val Pro Leu Ala Lys Gly Ile Gln His Pro Pro Gln Ser
 465 470 475 480
 Thr Ala Thr Val Ser Val Thr Val Ile Asp Val Asn Glu Asn Pro Tyr
 485 490 495
 Phe Ala Pro Asn Pro Lys Ile Ile Arg Gln Glu Glu Gly Leu His Ala
 500 505 510
 Gly Thr Met Leu Thr Thr Phe Thr Ala Gln Asp Pro Asp Arg Tyr Met
 515 520 525
 Gln Gln Asn Ile Arg Tyr Thr Lys Leu Ser Asp Pro Ala Asn Trp Leu
 530 535 540
 Lys Ile Asp Pro Val Asn Gly Gln Ile Thr Thr Ile Ala Val Leu Asp

545		550		555		560
Arg Glu Ser Pro Asn Val Lys Asn Asn Ile Tyr Asn Ala Thr Phe Leu						
		565		570		575
Ala Ser Asp Asn Gly Ile Pro Pro Met Ser Gly Thr Gly Thr Leu Gln						
		580		585		590
Ile Tyr Leu Leu Asp Ile Asn Asp Asn Ala Pro Gln Val Leu Pro Gln						
		595		600		605
Glu Ala Glu Thr Cys Glu Thr Pro Asp Pro Asn Ser Ile Asn Ile Thr						
		610		615		620
Ala Leu Asp Tyr Asp Ile Asp Pro Asn Ala Gly Pro Phe Ala Phe Asp						
		625		630		640
Leu Pro Leu Ser Pro Val Thr Ile Lys Arg Asn Trp Thr Ile Thr Arg						
		645		650		655
Leu Asn Gly Asp Phe Ala Gln Leu Asn Leu Lys Ile Lys Phe Leu Glu						
		660		665		670
Ala Gly Ile Tyr Glu Val Pro Ile Ile Ile Thr Asp Ser Gly Asn Pro						
		675		680		685
Pro Lys Ser Asn Ile Ser Ile Leu Arg Val Lys Val Cys Gln Cys Asp						
		690		695		700
Ser Asn Gly Asp Cys Thr Asp Val Asp Arg Ile Val Gly Ala Gly Leu						
		705		710		720
Gly Thr Gly Ala Ile Ile Ala Ile Leu Leu Cys Ile Ile Ile Leu Leu						
		725		730		735
Ile Leu Val Leu Met Phe Val Val Trp Met Lys Arg Arg Asp Lys Glu						
		740		745		750
Arg Gln Ala Lys Gln Leu Leu Ile Asp Pro Glu Asp Asp Val Arg Asp						
		755		760		765
Asn Ile Leu Lys Tyr Asp Glu Glu Gly Gly Gly Glu Glu Asp Gln Asp						
		770		775		780
Tyr Asp Leu Ser Gln Leu Gln Gln Pro Asp Thr Val Glu Pro Asp Ala						
		785		790		800
Ile Lys Pro Val Gly Ile Arg Arg Met Asp Glu Arg Pro Ile His Ala						
		805		810		815
Glu Pro Gln Tyr Pro Val Arg Ser Ala Ala Pro His Pro Gly Asp Ile						
		820		825		830
Gly Asp Phe Ile Asn Glu Lys Thr Trp Pro Ile Gln Ser Leu His Leu						
		835		840		845

<210> 57
 <211> 103
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 57
 Met Glu Arg Val Lys Met Ile Asn Val Gln Arg Leu Leu Glu Ala Ala
 1 5 10 15

 Glu Phe Leu Glu Arg Arg Glu Arg Glu Cys Glu His Gly Tyr Ala Ser
 20 25 30

 Ser Phe Pro Ser Met Pro Ser Pro Arg Leu Gln His Ser Lys Pro Pro
 35 40 45

 Arg Arg Leu Ser Arg Ala Gln Lys His Ser Ser Gly Ser Ser Asn Thr
 50 55 60

 Ser Thr Ala Asn Arg Ser Thr His Asn Glu Leu Glu Lys Asn Arg Leu
 65 70 75 80

 Lys Asn Trp Leu Val Gly Arg Arg Asp Thr Arg Gly Met Lys Met Leu
 85 90 95

 Leu Lys Ala Ile Ala Val Ile
 100

<210> 58
 <211> 234
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 58
 Met Glu Lys His Ile Asn Thr Phe Leu Gln Asn Val Gln Ile Leu Leu
 1 5 10 15

 Glu Ala Ala Ser Tyr Leu Glu Gln Ile Glu Lys Glu Asn Lys Lys Cys
 20 25 30

 Glu His Gly Tyr Ala Ser Ser Phe Pro Ser Met Pro Ser Pro Arg Leu
 35 40 45

 Gln His Ser Lys Pro Pro Arg Arg Leu Ser Arg Ala Gln Lys His Ser
 50 55 60

 Ser Gly Ser Ser Asn Thr Ser Thr Ala Asn Arg Ser Thr His Asn Glu
 65 70 75 80

 Leu Glu Lys Asn Arg Arg Ala His Leu Arg Leu Cys Leu Glu Arg Leu
 85 90 95

 Lys Val Leu Ile Pro Leu Gly Pro Asp Cys Thr Arg His Thr Thr Leu
 100 105 110

 Gly Leu Leu Asn Lys Ala Lys Ala His Ile Lys Lys Leu Glu Glu Ala
 115 120 125

 Glu Arg Lys Ser Gln His Gln Leu Glu Asn Leu Glu Arg Glu Gln Arg
 130 135 140

Phe Leu Lys Trp Arg Leu Glu Gln Leu Gln Gly Pro Gln Glu Met Glu
 145 150 155 160
 Arg Ile Arg Met Asp Ser Ile Gly Ser Thr Ile Ser Ser Asp Arg Ser
 165 170 175
 Asp Ser Glu Arg Glu Glu Ile Glu Val Asp Val Glu Ser Thr Glu Phe
 180 185 190
 Ser His Gly Glu Val Asp Asn Ile Ser Thr Thr Ser Ile Ser Asp Ile
 195 200 205
 Asp Asp His Ser Ser Leu Pro Ser Ile Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Tyr Ser
 210 215 220
 Ser Ala Ser Val Lys Leu Ser Phe Thr Ser
 225 230

<210> 59
 <211> 329
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 59
 Met Glu Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Gln Pro Ala Ser Met Pro Gln Ser Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Gly Lys Ser Lys Arg Lys Lys Asp Leu Arg Ile Ser Cys Met Ser Lys
 20 25 30
 Pro Pro Ala Pro Asn Pro Thr Pro Pro Arg Asn Leu Asp Ser Arg Thr
 35 40 45
 Phe Ile Thr Ile Gly Asp Arg Asn Phe Glu Val Glu Ala Asp Asp Leu
 50 55 60
 Val Thr Ile Ser Glu Leu Gly Arg Gly Ala Tyr Gly Val Val Glu Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Val Arg His Ala Gln Ser Gly Thr Ile Met Ala Val Lys Arg Ile Arg
 85 90 95
 Ala Thr Val Asn Ser Gln Glu Gln Lys Arg Leu Leu Met Asp Leu Asp
 100 105 110
 Ile Asn Met Arg Thr Val Asp Cys Phe Tyr Thr Val Thr Phe Tyr Gly
 115 120 125
 Ala Leu Phe Arg Glu Gly Asp Val Trp Ile Cys Met Glu Leu Met Asp
 130 135 140
 Thr Ser Leu Asp Lys Phe Tyr Arg Lys Val Leu Asp Lys Asn Met Thr
 145 150 155 160
 Ile Pro Glu Asp Ile Leu Gly Glu Ile Ala Val Ser Ile Val Arg Ala
 165 170 175
 Leu Glu His Leu His Ser Lys Leu Ser Val Ile His Arg Asp Val Lys

180					185					190					
Pro	Ser	Asn	Val	Leu	Ile	Asn	Lys	Glu	Gly	His	Val	Lys	Met	Cys	Asp
		195					200					205			
Phe	Gly	Ile	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Val	Asp	Ser	Val	Ala	Lys	Thr	Met	Asp
	210					215					220				
Ala	Gly	Cys	Lys	Pro	Tyr	Met	Ala	Pro	Glu	Arg	Ile	Asn	Pro	Glu	Leu
225					230					235					240
Asn	Gln	Lys	Gly	Tyr	Asn	Val	Lys	Ser	Asp	Val	Trp	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ile
				245					250					255	
Thr	Met	Ile	Glu	Met	Ala	Ile	Leu	Arg	Phe	Pro	Tyr	Glu	Ser	Trp	Gly
			260					265					270		
Thr	Pro	Phe	Gln	Gln	Leu	Lys	Gln	Val	Val	Glu	Glu	Pro	Ser	Pro	Gln
		275					280					285			
Leu	Pro	Ala	Asp	Arg	Phe	Ser	Pro	Glu	Phe	Val	Asp	Phe	Thr	Ala	Gln
	290					295					300				
Cys	Leu	Arg	Lys	Asn	Pro	Ala	Glu	Arg	Met	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Leu	Ile
305					310					315					320
Gly	Ala	Asp	Arg	Phe	Ser	Pro	Thr	Pro							
				325											

<210> 60

<211> 292

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 60

Met	Pro	Glu	Ile	Arg	Leu	Arg	His	Val	Val	Ser	Cys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Asp
1				5					10					15	
Ser	Thr	His	Cys	Ala	Glu	Asn	Leu	Leu	Lys	Ala	Asp	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Lys
			20					25					30		
Trp	Arg	Ala	Ala	Lys	Ala	Gly	Glu	Lys	Thr	Ile	Ser	Val	Val	Leu	Gln
		35					40					45			
Leu	Glu	Lys	Glu	Glu	Gln	Ile	His	Ser	Val	Asp	Ile	Gly	Asn	Asp	Gly
	50					55					60				
Ser	Ala	Phe	Val	Glu	Val	Leu	Val	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly
65					70				75						80
Glu	Gln	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Val	Leu	Leu	Val	Thr	Ser	Ser	Phe	Met	Ser	Pro
				85					90					95	
Ser	Glu	Ser	Arg	Ser	Gly	Ser	Asn	Pro	Asn	Arg	Val	Arg	Met	Phe	Gly
			100					105					110		
Pro	Asp	Lys	Leu	Val	Arg	Ala	Ala	Ala	Glu	Lys	Arg	Trp	Asp	Arg	Val
		115					120					125			

Lys Ile Val Cys Ser Gln Pro Tyr Ser Lys Asp Ser Pro Phe Gly Leu
 130 135 140
 Ser Phe Val Arg Phe His Ser Pro Pro Asp Lys Asp Glu Ala Glu Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Ser Gln Lys Val Thr Val Thr Lys Leu Gly Gln Phe Arg Val Lys
 165 170 175
 Glu Glu Asp Glu Ser Ala Asn Ser Leu Arg Pro Gly Ala Leu Phe Phe
 180 185 190
 Ser Arg Ile Asn Lys Thr Ser Pro Val Thr Ala Ser Asp Pro Ala Gly
 195 200 205
 Pro Ser Tyr Ala Ala Ala Thr Leu Gln Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Ser Ser
 210 215 220
 Ala Ser Pro Val Ser Arg Ala Ile Gly Ser Thr Ser Lys Pro Gln Glu
 225 230 235 240
 Ser Pro Trp His Ser Phe Val Pro Asp Gly Ser Thr Val Ala Met Arg
 245 250 255
 Ser Arg Ser Tyr Phe Leu Thr Ser Ser Met Gly Trp Cys Arg Lys Pro
 260 265 270
 Glu Val Cys Ala Ile His Thr His Thr His Thr His Thr His Thr His
 275 280 285
 Thr Arg Cys Ile
 290

<210> 61
 <211> 266
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 61
 Met Pro Glu Ile Arg Leu Arg His Val Val Ser Cys Ser Ser Gln Asp
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Thr His Cys Ala Glu Asn Leu Leu Lys Ala Asp Thr Tyr Arg Lys
 20 25 30
 Trp Arg Ala Ala Lys Ala Gly Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Val Val Leu Gln
 35 40 45
 Leu Glu Lys Glu Glu Gln Ile His Ser Val Asp Ile Gly Asn Asp Gly
 50 55 60
 Ser Ala Phe Val Glu Val Leu Val Gly Ser Ser Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Gln Asp Tyr Glu Val Leu Leu Val Thr Ser Ser Phe Met Ser Pro
 85 90 95
 Ser Glu Ser Arg Ser Gly Ser Asn Pro Asn Arg Val Arg Met Phe Gly
 100 105 110

Pro Asp Lys Leu Val Arg Ala Ala Ala Glu Lys Arg Trp Asp Arg Val
 115 120 125
 Lys Ile Val Cys Ser Gln Pro Tyr Ser Lys Asp Ser Pro Phe Gly Leu
 130 135 140
 Ser Phe Val Arg Phe His Ser Pro Pro Asp Lys Asp Glu Ala Glu Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Ser Gln Lys Val Thr Val Thr Lys Leu Gly Gln Phe Arg Val Lys
 165 170 175
 Glu Glu Asp Glu Ser Ala Asn Ser Leu Arg Pro Gly Ala Leu Phe Phe
 180 185 190
 Ser Arg Ile Asn Lys Thr Ser Pro Val Thr Ala Ser Asp Pro Ala Gly
 195 200 205
 Pro Ser Tyr Ala Ala Ala Thr Leu Gln Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Ser Ser
 210 215 220
 Ala Ser Pro Val Ser Arg Ala Ile Gly Ser Thr Ser Lys Pro Gln Glu
 225 230 235 240
 Ser Ser Asp Phe Gly Gly Val Glu Glu Glu Arg Ser Trp Arg Pro Gln
 245 250 255
 Ser Ile Pro Ile Pro Ser Ala Pro Gly Ser
 260 265

<210> 62
 <211> 247
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 62
 Met Pro Glu Ile Arg Leu Arg His Val Val Ser Cys Ser Ser Gln Asp
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Thr His Cys Ala Glu Asn Leu Leu Lys Ala Asp Thr Tyr Arg Lys
 20 25 30
 Trp Arg Ala Ala Lys Ala Gly Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Val Val Leu Gln
 35 40 45
 Leu Glu Lys Glu Glu Gln Ile His Ser Val Asp Ile Gly Asn Asp Gly
 50 55 60
 Ser Ala Phe Val Glu Val Leu Val Gly Ser Ser Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Gln Asp Tyr Glu Val Leu Leu Val Thr Ser Ser Phe Met Ser Pro
 85 90 95
 Ser Glu Ser Arg Ser Gly Ser Asn Pro Asn Arg Val Arg Met Phe Gly
 100 105 110
 Pro Asp Lys Leu Val Arg Ala Ala Ala Glu Lys Arg Trp Asp Arg Val

115		120		125
Lys Ile Val Cys Ser Gln Pro Tyr Ser Lys Asp Ser Pro Phe Gly Leu				
130		135		140
Ser Phe Val Arg Phe His Ser Pro Pro Asp Lys Asp Glu Ala Glu Ala				
145		150		155
Pro Ser Gln Lys Val Thr Val Thr Lys Leu Gly Gln Phe Arg Val Lys				
	165		170	175
Glu Glu Asp Glu Ser Ala Asn Ser Leu Arg Leu Glu Asp Tyr Met Ser				
	180		185	190
Asp Arg Val Gln Phe Val Ile Thr Ala Gln Glu Trp Asp Pro Ser Phe				
	195		200	205
Glu Glu Ala Leu Met Asp Asn Pro Ser Leu Ala Phe Val Arg Pro Arg				
	210		215	220
Trp Ile Tyr Ser Cys Asn Glu Lys Gln Lys Leu Leu Pro His Gln Leu				
225		230		235
Tyr Gly Val Val Pro Gln Ala				
	245			

<210> 63
 <211> 624
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 63
Met Pro Glu Ile Arg Leu Arg His Val Val Ser Cys Ser Ser Gln Asp
1 5 10 15
Ser Thr His Cys Ala Glu Asn Leu Leu Lys Ala Asp Thr Tyr Arg Lys
20 25 30
Trp Arg Ala Ala Lys Ala Gly Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Val Val Leu Gln
35 40 45
Leu Glu Lys Glu Glu Gln Ile His Ser Val Asp Ile Gly Asn Asp Gly
50 55 60
Ser Ala Phe Val Glu Val Leu Val Gly Ser Ser Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly
65 70 75 80
Glu Gln Asp Tyr Glu Val Leu Leu Val Thr Ser Ser Phe Met Ser Pro
85 90 95
Ser Glu Ser Arg Ser Gly Ser Asn Pro Asn Arg Val Arg Met Phe Gly
100 105 110
Pro Asp Lys Leu Val Arg Ala Ala Ala Glu Lys Arg Trp Asp Arg Val
115 120 125
Lys Ile Val Cys Ser Gln Pro Tyr Ser Lys Asp Ser Pro Phe Gly Leu
130 135 140

Ser Phe Val Arg Phe His Ser Pro Pro Asp Lys Asp Glu Ala Glu Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Ser Gln Lys Val Thr Val Thr Lys Leu Gly Gln Phe Arg Val Lys
 165 170 175
 Glu Glu Asp Glu Ser Ala Asn Ser Leu Arg Pro Gly Ala Leu Phe Phe
 180 185 190
 Ser Arg Ile Asn Lys Thr Ser Pro Val Thr Ala Ser Asp Pro Ala Gly
 195 200 205
 Pro Ser Tyr Ala Ala Ala Thr Leu Gln Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Ser Ser
 210 215 220
 Ala Ser Pro Val Ser Arg Ala Ile Gly Ser Thr Ser Lys Pro Gln Glu
 225 230 235 240
 Ser Pro Lys Gly Lys Arg Lys Leu Asp Leu Asn Gln Glu Glu Lys Lys
 245 250 255
 Thr Pro Ser Lys Pro Pro Ala Gln Leu Ser Pro Ser Val Pro Lys Arg
 260 265 270
 Pro Lys Leu Pro Ala Pro Thr Arg Thr Pro Ala Thr Ala Pro Val Pro
 275 280 285
 Ala Arg Ala Gln Gly Ala Val Thr Gly Lys Pro Arg Gly Glu Gly Thr
 290 295 300
 Glu Pro Arg Arg Pro Arg Ala Gly Pro Glu Glu Leu Gly Lys Ile Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Gln Gly Val Val Val Val Leu Ser Gly Phe Gln Asn Pro Phe Arg Ser
 325 330 335
 Glu Leu Arg Asp Lys Ala Leu Glu Leu Gly Ala Lys Tyr Arg Pro Asp
 340 345 350
 Trp Thr Arg Asp Ser Thr His Leu Ile Cys Ala Phe Ala Asn Thr Pro
 355 360 365
 Lys Tyr Ser Gln Val Leu Gly Leu Gly Gly Arg Ile Val Arg Lys Glu
 370 375 380
 Trp Val Leu Asp Cys His Arg Met Arg Arg Arg Leu Pro Ser Arg Arg
 385 390 395 400
 Tyr Leu Met Ala Gly Pro Gly Ser Ser Ser Glu Glu Asp Glu Ala Ser
 405 410 415
 His Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Asp Glu Ala Pro Lys Leu Pro Gln Lys Gln
 420 425 430
 Pro Gln Thr Lys Thr Lys Pro Thr Gln Ala Ala Gly Pro Ser Ser Pro
 435 440 445
 Gln Lys Pro Pro Thr Pro Glu Glu Thr Lys Ala Ala Ser Pro Val Leu
 450 455 460
 Gln Glu Asp Ile Asp Ile Glu Gly Val Gln Ser Glu Gly Gln Asp Asn

465		470		475		480
Gly Ala Glu Asp Ser	Gly Asp Thr Glu Asp	Glu Leu Arg Arg Val Ala				
485		490				495
Glu Gln Lys Glu His Arg Leu Pro	Pro Gly Gln Glu Glu Asn Gly Glu					
500		505				510
Asp Pro Tyr Ala Gly Ser Thr	Asp Glu Asn Thr Asp Ser Glu Glu His					
515		520				525
Gln Glu Pro Pro Asp Leu Pro Val	Pro Glu Leu Pro Arg Phe Leu Pro					
530		535				540
Gly Gln Ala Leu Leu Ser Leu Arg Gly Val	Pro Trp Gly Arg Ala Ala					
545		550				555
Glu Thr His Pro Ile Arg His Ser Leu Gln Trp Gly Ala Pro Trp His						
		565				570
Ser Phe Val Pro Asp Gly Ser Thr Val Ala Met Arg Ser Arg Ser Tyr						
		580				585
Phe Leu Thr Ser Ser Met Gly Trp Cys Arg Lys Pro Glu Val Cys Ala						
		595				600
Ile His Thr His Thr His Thr His Thr His Thr His Thr Arg Cys Ile						
610		615				620

<210> 64
 <211> 567
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 64
Met Ala Gly Ala Ile Ala Ser Arg Met Ser Phe Ser Ser Leu Lys Arg
1 5 10 15
Lys Gln Pro Lys Thr Phe Thr Val Arg Ile Val Thr Met Asp Ala Glu
20 25 30
Met Glu Phe Asn Cys Glu Met Lys Trp Lys Gly Lys Asp Leu Phe Asp
35 40 45
Leu Val Cys Arg Thr Leu Gly Leu Arg Glu Thr Trp Phe Phe Gly Leu
50 55 60
Gln Tyr Thr Ile Lys Asp Thr Val Ala Trp Leu Lys Met Asp Lys Lys
65 70 75 80
Val Leu Asp His Asp Val Ser Lys Glu Glu Pro Val Thr Phe His Phe
85 90 95
Leu Ala Lys Phe Tyr Pro Glu Asn Ala Glu Glu Glu Leu Val Gln Glu
100 105 110

Ile Thr Gln His Leu Phe Phe Leu Gln Val Lys Lys Gln Ile Leu Asp
 115 120 125
 Glu Lys Ile Tyr Cys Pro Pro Glu Ala Ser Val Leu Leu Ala Ser Tyr
 130 135 140
 Ala Val Gln Ala Lys Tyr Gly Asp Tyr Asp Pro Ser Val His Lys Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Phe Leu Ala Gln Glu Glu Leu Leu Pro Lys Arg Val Ile Asn Leu
 165 170 175
 Tyr Gln Met Thr Pro Glu Met Trp Glu Glu Arg Ile Thr Ala Trp Tyr
 180 185 190
 Ala Glu His Arg Gly Arg Ala Arg Asp Glu Ala Glu Met Glu Tyr Leu
 195 200 205
 Lys Ile Ala Gln Asp Leu Glu Met Tyr Gly Val Asn Tyr Phe Ala Ile
 210 215 220
 Arg Asn Lys Lys Gly Thr Glu Leu Leu Leu Gly Val Asp Ala Leu Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Leu His Ile Tyr Asp Pro Glu Asn Arg Leu Thr Pro Lys Ile Ser Phe
 245 250 255
 Pro Trp Lys Asn Glu Ile Arg Asn Ile Ser Tyr Ser Asp Lys Glu Phe
 260 265 270
 Thr Ile Lys Pro Leu Asp Lys Lys Ile Asp Val Phe Lys Phe Asn Ser
 275 280 285
 Ser Lys Leu Arg Val Asn Lys Leu Ile Leu Gln Leu Cys Ile Gly Asn
 290 295 300
 His Asp Leu Phe Met Arg Arg Arg Lys Ala Asp Ser Leu Glu Val Gln
 305 310 315 320
 Gln Met Lys Ala Gln Ala Arg Glu Glu Lys Ala Arg Lys Gln Met Lys
 325 330 335
 Glu Glu Ala Thr Met Ala Asn Glu Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Glu Glu Thr
 340 345 350
 Ala Asp Leu Leu Ala Glu Lys Ala Gln Ile Thr Glu Glu Glu Ala Lys
 355 360 365
 Leu Leu Ala Gln Lys Ala Ala Glu Ala Glu Gln Glu Met Gln Arg Ile
 370 375 380
 Lys Ala Thr Ala Ile Arg Thr Glu Glu Glu Lys Arg Leu Met Glu Gln
 385 390 395 400
 Lys Val Leu Glu Ala Glu Val Leu Ala Leu Lys Met Ala Glu Glu Ser
 405 410 415
 Glu Arg Arg Ala Lys Glu Ala Asp Gln Leu Lys Gln Asp Leu Gln Glu
 420 425 430
 Ala Arg Glu Ala Glu Arg Arg Ala Lys Gln Lys Leu Leu Glu Ile Ala

435	440	445
Thr Lys Pro Thr Tyr Pro Pro Met Asn Pro Ile Pro Ala Pro Leu Pro		
450	455	460
Pro Asp Ile Pro Ser Phe Asn Leu Ile Gly Asp Ser Leu Ser Phe Asp		
465	470	475
Phe Lys Asp Thr Asp Met Lys Arg Leu Ser Met Glu Ile Glu Lys Glu		
	485	490
Lys Val Glu Tyr Met Glu Lys Ser Lys His Leu Gln Glu Gln Leu Asn		
	500	505
Glu Leu Lys Thr Glu Ile Glu Ala Leu Lys Leu Lys Glu Arg Glu Thr		
	515	520
Ala Leu Asp Ile Leu His Asn Glu Asn Ser Asp Arg Gly Gly Ser Ser		
	530	535
Lys His Asn Thr Ile Lys Lys Leu Thr Leu Gln Ser Ala Lys Ser Arg		
545	550	555
Val Ala Phe Phe Glu Glu Leu		
	565	

<210> 65
 <211> 134
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 65
Met Arg Glu Arg Phe Asp Arg Phe Leu His Glu Lys Asn Cys Met Thr
1 5 10 15
Asp Leu Leu Ala Lys Leu Glu Ala Lys Thr Gly Val Asn Arg Ser Phe
20 25 30
Ile Ala Leu Gly Val Ile Gly Leu Val Ala Leu Tyr Leu Val Phe Gly
35 40 45
Tyr Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu Cys Asn Leu Ile Gly Phe Gly Tyr Pro Ala
50 55 60
Tyr Ile Ser Ile Lys Ala Ile Glu Ser Pro Asn Lys Glu Asp Asp Thr
65 70 75 80
Gln Trp Leu Thr Tyr Trp Val Val Tyr Gly Val Phe Ser Ile Ala Glu
85 90 95
Phe Phe Ser Asp Ile Phe Leu Ser Trp Phe Pro Phe Tyr Tyr Met Leu
100 105 110
Lys Gln Ile Tyr Leu Glu Pro Pro Cys Ala Arg Phe Cys Ser Thr Ser
115 120 125
Gly Arg Tyr Phe Gly Glu
130

<210> 66
 <211> 1278
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 66

Met	Asp	Leu	Glu	Gly	Asp	Arg	Asn	Gly	Gly	Ala	Lys	Lys	Lys	Asn	Phe	1	5	10	15
Phe	Lys	Leu	Asn	Asn	Lys	Ser	Glu	Lys	Asp	Lys	Lys	Glu	Lys	Lys	Pro	20	25	30	
Thr	Val	Ser	Val	Phe	Ser	Met	Phe	Arg	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Trp	Leu	Asp	Lys	35	40	45	
Leu	Tyr	Met	Val	Val	Gly	Thr	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ile	Ile	His	Gly	Ala	Gly	50	55	60	
Leu	Pro	Leu	Met	Met	Leu	Val	Phe	Gly	Glu	Met	Thr	Asp	Ile	Phe	Ala	65	70	75	80
Asn	Ala	Gly	Asn	Leu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Met	Ser	Asn	Ile	Thr	Asn	Arg	Ser	85	90	95	
Asp	Ile	Asn	Asp	Thr	Gly	Phe	Phe	Met	Asn	Leu	Glu	Glu	Asp	Met	Thr	100	105	110	
Arg	Tyr	Ala	Tyr	Tyr	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Ile	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala	115	120	125	
Ala	Tyr	Ile	Gln	Val	Ser	Phe	Trp	Cys	Leu	Ala	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gln	Ile	130	135	140	
His	Lys	Ile	Arg	Lys	Gln	Phe	Phe	His	Ala	Ile	Met	Arg	Gln	Glu	Ile	145	150	155	160
Gly	Trp	Phe	Asp	Val	His	Asp	Val	Gly	Glu	Leu	Asn	Thr	Arg	Leu	Thr	165	170	175	
Asp	Asp	Val	Ser	Lys	Ile	Asn	Glu	Val	Ile	Gly	Asp	Lys	Ile	Gly	Met	180	185	190	
Phe	Phe	Gln	Ser	Met	Ala	Thr	Phe	Phe	Thr	Gly	Phe	Ile	Val	Gly	Phe	195	200	205	
Thr	Arg	Gly	Trp	Lys	Leu	Thr	Leu	Val	Ile	Leu	Ala	Ile	Ser	Pro	Val	210	215	220	
Leu	Gly	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ala	Val	Trp	Ala	Lys	Ile	Leu	Ser	Ser	Phe	Thr	225	230	235	240
Asp	Lys	Glu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Ala	Gly	Ala	Val	Ala	Glu	Glu	245	250	255	
Val	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ile	Arg	Thr	Val	Ile	Ala	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gln	Lys	Lys	260	265	270	
Glu	Leu	Glu	Arg	Tyr	Asn	Lys	Asn	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ala	Lys	Arg	Ile	Gly	275	280	285	

Ile Lys Lys Ala Ile Thr Ala Asn Ile Ser Ile Gly Ala Ala Phe Leu
 290 295 300
 Leu Ile Tyr Ala Ser Tyr Ala Leu Ala Phe Trp Tyr Gly Thr Thr Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Val Leu Ser Gly Glu Tyr Ser Ile Gly Gln Val Leu Thr Val Phe Phe
 325 330 335
 Ser Val Leu Ile Gly Ala Phe Ser Val Gly Gln Ala Ser Pro Ser Ile
 340 345 350
 Glu Ala Phe Ala Asn Ala Arg Gly Ala Ala Tyr Glu Ile Phe Lys Ile
 355 360 365
 Ile Asp Asn Lys Pro Ser Ile Asp Ser Tyr Ser Lys Ser Gly His Lys
 370 375 380
 Pro Asp Asn Ile Lys Gly Asn Leu Glu Phe Arg Asn Val His Phe Ser
 385 390 395 400
 Tyr Pro Ser Arg Lys Glu Val Lys Ile Leu Lys Gly Leu Asn Leu Lys
 405 410 415
 Val Gln Ser Gly Gln Thr Val Ala Leu Val Gly Asn Ser Gly Cys Gly
 420 425 430
 Lys Ser Thr Thr Val Gln Leu Met Gln Arg Leu Tyr Asp Pro Thr Glu
 435 440 445
 Gly Met Val Ser Val Asp Gly Gln Asp Ile Arg Thr Ile Asn Val Arg
 450 455 460
 Phe Leu Arg Glu Ile Ile Gly Val Val Ser Gln Glu Pro Val Leu Phe
 465 470 475 480
 Ala Thr Thr Ile Ala Glu Asn Ile Arg Tyr Gly Arg Glu Asn Val Thr
 485 490 495
 Met Asp Glu Ile Glu Lys Ala Val Lys Glu Ala Asn Ala Tyr Asp Phe
 500 505 510
 Ile Met Lys Leu Pro His Lys Phe Asp Thr Leu Val Gly Glu Arg Gly
 515 520 525
 Ala Gln Leu Ser Gly Gly Gln Lys Gln Arg Ile Ala Ile Ala Arg Ala
 530 535 540
 Leu Val Arg Asn Pro Lys Ile Leu Leu Leu Asp Glu Ala Thr Ser Ala
 545 550 555 560
 Leu Asp Thr Glu Ser Glu Ala Val Val Gln Val Ala Leu Asp Lys Ala
 565 570 575
 Arg Lys Gly Arg Thr Thr Ile Val Ile Ala His Arg Leu Ser Thr Val
 580 585 590
 Arg Asn Ala Asp Val Ile Ala Gly Phe Asp Asp Gly Val Ile Val Glu
 595 600 605

Lys Gly Asn His Asp Glu Leu Met Lys Glu Lys Gly Ile Tyr Phe Lys
 610 615 620
 Leu Val Thr Met Gln Thr Ala Gly Asn Glu Val Glu Leu Glu Asn Ala
 625 630 635 640
 Ala Asp Glu Ser Lys Ser Glu Ile Asp Ala Leu Glu Met Ser Ser Asn
 645 650 655
 Asp Ser Arg Ser Ser Leu Ile Arg Lys Arg Ser Thr Arg Arg Ser Val
 660 665 670
 Arg Gly Ser Gln Ala Gln Asp Arg Lys Leu Ser Thr Lys Glu Ala Leu
 675 680 685
 Asp Glu Ser Ile Pro Pro Val Ser Phe Trp Arg Ile Met Lys Leu Asn
 690 695 700
 Leu Thr Glu Trp Pro Tyr Phe Val Val Gly Val Phe Cys Ala Ile Ile
 705 710 715 720
 Asn Gly Gly Leu Gln Pro Ala Phe Ala Ile Ile Phe Ser Lys Ile Ile
 725 730 735
 Gly Val Phe Thr Arg Ile Asp Asp Pro Glu Thr Lys Arg Gln Asn Ser
 740 745 750
 Asn Leu Phe Ser Leu Leu Phe Leu Ala Leu Gly Ile Ile Ser Phe Ile
 755 760 765
 Thr Phe Phe Leu Gln Gly Phe Thr Phe Gly Lys Ala Gly Glu Ile Leu
 770 775 780
 Thr Lys Arg Leu Arg Tyr Met Val Phe Arg Ser Met Leu Arg Gln Asp
 785 790 795 800
 Val Ser Trp Phe Asp Asp Pro Lys Asn Thr Thr Gly Ala Leu Thr Thr
 805 810 815
 Arg Leu Ala Asn Asp Ala Ala Gln Val Lys Gly Ala Ile Gly Ser Arg
 820 825 830
 Leu Ala Val Ile Thr Gln Asn Ile Ala Asn Leu Gly Thr Gly Ile Ile
 835 840 845
 Ile Ser Phe Ile Tyr Gly Trp Gln Leu Thr Leu Leu Leu Ala Ile
 850 855 860
 Val Pro Ile Ile Ala Ile Ala Gly Val Val Glu Met Lys Met Leu Ser
 865 870 875 880
 Gly Gln Ala Leu Lys Asp Lys Lys Glu Leu Glu Gly Ala Gly Lys Ile
 885 890 895
 Ala Thr Glu Ala Ile Glu Asn Phe Arg Thr Val Val Ser Leu Thr Gln
 900 905 910
 Glu Gln Lys Phe Glu His Met Tyr Ala Gln Ser Leu Gln Val Pro Tyr
 915 920 925
 Arg Asn Ser Leu Arg Lys Ala His Ile Phe Gly Ile Thr Phe Ser Phe

930	935	940
Thr Gln Ala Met Met Tyr Phe Ser Tyr Ala Gly Cys Phe Arg Phe Gly 945 950 955 960		
Ala Tyr Leu Val Ala His Lys Leu Met Ser Phe Glu Asp Val Leu Leu 965 970 975		
Val Phe Ser Ala Val Val Phe Gly Ala Met Ala Val Gly Gln Val Ser 980 985 990		
Ser Phe Ala Pro Asp Tyr Ala Lys Ala Lys Ile Ser Ala Ala His Ile 995 1000 1005		
Ile Met Ile Ile Glu Lys Thr Pro Leu Ile Asp Ser Tyr Ser Thr Glu 1010 1015 1020		
Gly Leu Met Pro Asn Thr Leu Glu Gly Asn Val Thr Phe Gly Glu Val 1025 1030 1035 1040		
Val Phe Asn Tyr Pro Thr Arg Pro Asp Ile Pro Val Leu Gln Gly Leu 1045 1050 1055		
Ser Leu Glu Val Lys Lys Gly Gln Thr Leu Ala Leu Val Gly Ser Ser 1060 1065 1070		
Gly Cys Gly Lys Ser Thr Val Val Gln Leu Leu Glu Arg Phe Tyr Asp 1075 1080 1085		
Pro Leu Ala Gly Lys Val Leu Leu Asp Gly Lys Glu Ile Lys Arg Leu 1090 1095 1100		
Asn Val Gln Trp Leu Arg Ala His Leu Gly Ile Val Ser Gln Glu Pro 1105 1110 1115 1120		
Ile Leu Phe Asp Cys Ser Ile Ala Glu Asn Ile Ala Tyr Gly Asp Asn 1125 1130 1135		
Ser Arg Val Val Ser Gln Glu Glu Ile Val Arg Ala Ala Lys Glu Ala 1140 1145 1150		
Asn Ile His Ala Phe Ile Glu Ser Leu Pro Asn Lys Tyr Ser Thr Lys 1155 1160 1165		
Val Gly Asp Lys Gly Thr Gln Leu Ser Gly Gly Gln Lys Gln Arg Ile 1170 1175 1180		
Ala Ile Ala Arg Ala Leu Val Arg Gln Pro His Ile Leu Leu Leu Asp 1185 1190 1195 1200		
Glu Ala Thr Ser Ala Leu Asp Thr Glu Ser Glu Lys Val Val Gln Glu 1205 1210 1215		
Ala Leu Asp Lys Ala Arg Glu Gly Arg Thr Cys Ile Val Ile Ala His 1220 1225 1230		
Arg Leu Ser Thr Ile Gln Asn Ala Asp Leu Ile Val Val Phe Gln Asn 1235 1240 1245		
Gly Arg Val Lys Glu His Gly Thr His Gln Gln Leu Leu Ala Gln Lys 1250 1255 1260		

Gly Ile Tyr Phe Ser Met Val Ser Val Gln Ala Gly Thr Ile
 1265 1270 1275

<210> 67
 <211> 579
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 67
 Met Asp Leu Glu Gly Asp Arg Asn Gly Gly Ala Lys Lys Lys Asn Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Phe Lys Leu Asn Asn Lys Ser Glu Lys Asp Lys Lys Glu Lys Lys Pro
 20 25 30
 Thr Val Ser Val Phe Ser Met Phe Arg Tyr Ser Asn Trp Leu Asp Lys
 35 40 45
 Leu Tyr Met Val Val Gly Thr Leu Ala Ala Ile Ile His Gly Ala Gly
 50 55 60
 Leu Pro Leu Met Met Leu Val Phe Gly Glu Met Thr Asp Ile Phe Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Asn Ala Gly Asn Leu Glu Asp Leu Met Ser Asn Ile Thr Asn Arg Ser
 85 90 95
 Asp Ile Asn Asp Thr Gly Phe Phe Met Asn Leu Glu Glu Asp Met Thr
 100 105 110
 Arg Tyr Ala Tyr Tyr Tyr Ser Gly Ile Gly Ala Gly Val Leu Val Ala
 115 120 125
 Ala Tyr Ile Gln Val Ser Phe Trp Cys Leu Ala Ala Gly Arg Gln Ile
 130 135 140
 His Lys Ile Arg Lys Gln Phe Phe His Ala Ile Met Arg Gln Glu Ile
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Trp Phe Asp Val His Asp Val Gly Glu Leu Asn Thr Arg Leu Thr
 165 170 175
 Asp Asp Val Ser Lys Ile Asn Glu Gly Ile Gly Asp Lys Ile Gly Met
 180 185 190
 Phe Phe Gln Ser Met Ala Thr Phe Phe Thr Gly Phe Ile Val Gly Phe
 195 200 205
 Thr Arg Gly Trp Lys Leu Thr Leu Val Ile Leu Ala Ile Ser Pro Val
 210 215 220
 Leu Gly Leu Ser Ala Ala Val Trp Ala Lys Ile Leu Ser Ser Phe Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Asp Lys Glu Leu Leu Ala Tyr Ala Lys Ala Gly Ala Val Ala Glu Glu
 245 250 255
 Val Leu Ala Ala Ile Arg Thr Val Ile Ala Phe Gly Gly Gln Lys Lys

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 <212> PRT
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<400> 68
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 1 5 10 15
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 20 25 30
 Gly Ser Gly Ala Gln Gly Ile Val Cys Ala Ala Tyr Asp Ala Ile Leu
 35 40 45
 Glu Arg Asn Val Ala Ile Lys Lys Leu Ser Arg Pro Phe Gln Asn Gln
 50 55 60
 Thr His Ala Lys Arg Ala Tyr Arg Glu Leu Val Leu Met Lys Cys Val
 65 70 75 80
 Asn His Lys Asn Ile Ile Gly Leu Leu Asn Val Phe Thr Pro Gln Lys
 85 90 95
 Ser Leu Glu Glu Phe Gln Asp Val Tyr Ile Val Met Glu Leu Met Asp
 100 105 110
 Ala Asn Leu Cys Gln Val Ile Gln Met Glu Leu Asp His Glu Arg Met
 115 120 125
 Ser Tyr Leu Leu Tyr Gln Met Leu Cys Gly Ile Lys His Leu His Ser
 130 135 140
 Ala Gly Ile Ile His Arg Asp Leu Lys Pro Ser Asn Ile Val Val Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Asp Cys Thr Leu Lys Ile Leu Asp Phe Gly Leu Ala Arg Thr Ala
 165 170 175
 Gly Thr Ser Phe Met Met Thr Pro Tyr Val Val Thr Arg Tyr Tyr Arg
 180 185 190
 Ala Pro Glu Val Ile Leu Gly Met Gly Tyr Lys Glu Asn Gly Gly Arg
 195 200 205
 Met Gly Lys Gly Ile Phe Thr Arg Leu Gln
 210 215

<210> 69
 <211> 307
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 69
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 1 5 10 15

Asp Ser Thr Phe Thr Val Leu Lys Arg Tyr Gln Asn Leu Lys Pro Ile
 20 25 30
 Gly Ser Gly Ala Gln Gly Ile Val Cys Ala Ala Tyr Asp Ala Ile Leu
 35 40 45
 Glu Arg Asn Val Ala Ile Lys Lys Leu Ser Arg Pro Phe Gln Asn Gln
 50 55 60
 Thr His Ala Lys Arg Ala Tyr Arg Glu Leu Val Leu Met Lys Cys Val
 65 70 75 80
 Asn His Lys Asn Ile Ile Gly Leu Leu Asn Val Phe Thr Pro Gln Lys
 85 90 95
 Ser Leu Glu Glu Phe Gln Asp Val Tyr Ile Val Met Glu Leu Met Asp
 100 105 110
 Ala Asn Leu Cys Gln Val Ile Gln Met Glu Leu Asp His Glu Arg Met
 115 120 125
 Ser Tyr Leu Leu Tyr Gln Met Leu Cys Gly Ile Lys His Leu His Ser
 130 135 140
 Ala Gly Ile Ile His Arg Asp Leu Lys Pro Ser Asn Ile Val Val Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Asp Cys Thr Leu Lys Ile Leu Asp Phe Gly Leu Ala Arg Thr Ala
 165 170 175
 Gly Thr Ser Phe Met Met Thr Pro Tyr Val Val Thr Arg Tyr Tyr Arg
 180 185 190
 Ala Pro Glu Val Ile Leu Gly Met Gly Tyr Lys Glu Asn Val Asp Leu
 195 200 205
 Trp Ser Val Gly Cys Ile Met Gly Glu Met Val Cys His Lys Ile Leu
 210 215 220
 Phe Pro Gly Arg Asp Tyr Ile Asp Gln Trp Asn Lys Val Ile Glu Gln
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Gly Thr Pro Cys Pro Glu Phe Met Lys Lys Leu Gln Pro Thr Val
 245 250 255
 Arg Thr Tyr Val Glu Asn Arg Pro Lys Tyr Ala Gly Tyr Ser Phe Glu
 260 265 270
 Lys Leu Phe Pro Asp Val Leu Phe Pro Ala Asp Ser Glu His Asn Lys
 275 280 285
 Leu Lys Ala Ser Gln Tyr Phe Leu Gln Ile Cys Thr Phe Asn Pro Ile
 290 295 300
 Trp Gly Val
 305

<210> 70

<211> 339
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 70

Met	Ser	Arg	Ser	Lys	Arg	Asp	Asn	Asn	Phe	Tyr	Ser	Val	Glu	Ile	Gly	1	5	10	15
Asp	Ser	Thr	Phe	Thr	Val	Leu	Lys	Arg	Tyr	Gln	Asn	Leu	Lys	Pro	Ile	20	25	30	
Gly	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gln	Gly	Ile	Val	Cys	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Ala	Ile	Leu	35	40	45	
Glu	Arg	Asn	Val	Ala	Ile	Lys	Lys	Leu	Ser	Arg	Pro	Phe	Gln	Asn	Gln	50	55	60	
Thr	His	Ala	Lys	Arg	Ala	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Leu	Val	Leu	Met	Lys	Cys	Val	65	70	75	80
Asn	His	Lys	Asn	Ile	Ile	Gly	Leu	Leu	Asn	Val	Phe	Thr	Pro	Gln	Lys	85	90	95	
Ser	Leu	Glu	Glu	Phe	Gln	Asp	Val	Tyr	Ile	Val	Met	Glu	Leu	Met	Asp	100	105	110	
Ala	Asn	Leu	Cys	Gln	Val	Ile	Gln	Met	Glu	Leu	Asp	His	Glu	Arg	Met	115	120	125	
Ser	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Met	Leu	Cys	Gly	Ile	Lys	His	Leu	His	Ser	130	135	140	
Ala	Gly	Ile	Ile	His	Arg	Asp	Leu	Lys	Pro	Ser	Asn	Ile	Val	Val	Lys	145	150	155	160
Ser	Asp	Cys	Thr	Leu	Lys	Ile	Leu	Asp	Phe	Gly	Leu	Ala	Arg	Thr	Ala	165	170	175	
Gly	Thr	Ser	Phe	Met	Met	Thr	Pro	Tyr	Val	Val	Thr	Arg	Tyr	Tyr	Arg	180	185	190	
Ala	Pro	Glu	Val	Ile	Leu	Gly	Met	Gly	Tyr	Lys	Glu	Asn	Val	Asp	Leu	195	200	205	
Trp	Ser	Val	Gly	Cys	Ile	Met	Gly	Glu	Met	Val	Cys	His	Lys	Ile	Leu	210	215	220	
Phe	Pro	Gly	Arg	Asp	Tyr	Ile	Asp	Gln	Trp	Asn	Lys	Val	Ile	Glu	Gln	225	230	235	240
Leu	Gly	Thr	Pro	Cys	Pro	Glu	Phe	Met	Lys	Lys	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Val	245	250	255	
Arg	Thr	Tyr	Val	Glu	Asn	Arg	Pro	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Phe	Glu	260	265	270	
Lys	Leu	Phe	Pro	Asp	Val	Leu	Phe	Pro	Ala	Asp	Ser	Glu	His	Asn	Lys	275	280	285	
Leu	Lys	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ala	Arg	Asp	Leu	Leu	Ser	Lys	Met	Leu	Val	Ile	290	295	300	

Asp Ala Ser Lys Arg Ile Ser Val Asp Glu Ala Leu Gln His Pro Tyr
 305 310 315 320

Ile Asn Val Trp Tyr Asp Pro Ser Glu Ala Glu Ala Arg Ser Cys Lys
 325 330 335

Leu Phe Ser

<210> 71
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 Val Arg Ala Val Tyr Arg Asp Leu Gln Pro Val Gly Ser Gly Ala Tyr
 20 25 30
 Gly Ala Val Cys Ser Ala Val Asp Gly Arg Thr Gly Ala Lys Val Ala
 35 40 45
 Ile Lys Lys Leu Tyr Arg Pro Phe Gln Ser Glu Leu Phe Ala Lys Arg
 50 55 60
 Ala Tyr Arg Glu Leu Arg Leu Leu Lys His Met Arg His Glu Asn Val
 65 70 75 80
 Ile Gly Leu Leu Asp Val Phe Thr Pro Asp Glu Thr Leu Asp Asp Phe
 85 90 95
 Thr Asp Phe Tyr Leu Val Met Pro Phe Met Gly Thr Asp Leu Gly Lys
 100 105 110
 Leu Met Lys His Glu Lys Leu Gly Glu Asp Arg Ile Gln Phe Leu Val
 115 120 125
 Tyr Gln Met Leu Lys Gly Leu Arg Tyr Ile His Ala Ala Gly Ile Ile
 130 135 140
 His Arg Val Ser Pro Gly Gly Glu Ala Ala His Gln Pro Ser Pro Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Ile Pro Pro Pro Pro Arg Pro Thr Cys Glu Asp Val Met Gly Ser
 165 170 175

Gly Cys

<210> 72
 <211> 648
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 72

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Cys	Gln	Ser	Cys	Gln	Gly	Glu	Ala	Val	Asn	Pro	Tyr	Cys	Ala	Val	Leu	20	25	30	
Val	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Val	Glu	Ser	Glu	Asn	Gly	Gln	Met	Tyr	Ile	Gln	Lys	35	40	45	
Lys	Pro	Thr	Met	Tyr	Pro	Pro	Trp	Asp	Ser	Thr	Phe	Asp	Ala	His	Ile	50	55	60	
Asn	Lys	Gly	Arg	Val	Met	Gln	Ile	Ile	Val	Lys	Gly	Lys	Asn	Val	Asp	65	70	75	80
Leu	Ile	Ser	Glu	Thr	Thr	Val	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Ala	Glu	Arg	Cys	85	90	95	
Arg	Lys	Asn	Asn	Gly	Lys	Thr	Glu	Ile	Trp	Leu	Glu	Leu	Lys	Pro	Gln	100	105	110	
Gly	Arg	Met	Leu	Met	Asn	Ala	Arg	Tyr	Phe	Leu	Glu	Met	Ser	Asp	Thr	115	120	125	
Lys	Asp	Met	Asn	Glu	Phe	Glu	Thr	Glu	Gly	Phe	Phe	Ala	Leu	His	Gln	130	135	140	
Arg	Arg	Gly	Ala	Ile	Lys	Gln	Ala	Lys	Val	His	His	Val	Lys	Cys	His	145	150	155	160
Glu	Phe	Thr	Ala	Thr	Phe	Phe	Pro	Gln	Pro	Thr	Phe	Cys	Ser	Val	Cys	165	170	175	
His	Glu	Phe	Val	Trp	Gly	Leu	Asn	Lys	Gln	Gly	Tyr	Gln	Cys	Arg	Gln	180	185	190	
Cys	Asn	Ala	Ala	Ile	His	Lys	Lys	Cys	Ile	Asp	Lys	Val	Ile	Ala	Lys	195	200	205	
Cys	Thr	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ile	Asn	Ser	Arg	Glu	Thr	Met	Phe	His	Lys	Glu	210	215	220	
Arg	Phe	Lys	Ile	Asp	Met	Pro	His	Arg	Phe	Lys	Val	Tyr	Asn	Tyr	Lys	225	230	235	240
Ser	Pro	Thr	Phe	Cys	Glu	His	Cys	Gly	Thr	Leu	Leu	Trp	Gly	Leu	Ala	245	250	255	
Arg	Gln	Gly	Leu	Lys	Cys	Asp	Ala	Cys	Gly	Met	Asn	Val	His	His	Arg	260	265	270	
Cys	Gln	Thr	Lys	Val	Ala	Asn	Leu	Cys	Gly	Ile	Asn	Gln	Lys	Leu	Met	275	280	285	
Ala	Glu	Ala	Leu	Ala	Met	Ile	Glu	Ser	Thr	Gln	Gln	Ala	Arg	Cys	Leu	290	295	300	
Arg	Asp	Thr	Glu	Gln	Ile	Phe	Arg	Glu	Gly	Pro	Val	Glu	Ile	Gly	Leu	305	310	315	320

Pro Cys Ser Ile Lys Asn Glu Ala Arg Pro Pro Cys Leu Pro Thr Pro
 325 330 335
 Gly Lys Arg Glu Pro Gln Gly Ile Ser Trp Glu Ser Pro Leu Asp Glu
 340 345 350
 Val Asp Lys Met Cys His Leu Pro Glu Pro Glu Leu Asn Lys Glu Arg
 355 360 365
 Pro Ser Leu Gln Ile Lys Leu Lys Ile Glu Asp Phe Ile Leu His Lys
 370 375 380
 Met Leu Gly Lys Gly Ser Phe Gly Lys Val Phe Leu Ala Glu Phe Lys
 385 390 395 400
 Lys Thr Asn Gln Phe Phe Ala Ile Lys Ala Leu Lys Lys Asp Val Val
 405 410 415
 Leu Met Asp Asp Asp Val Glu Cys Thr Met Val Glu Lys Arg Val Leu
 420 425 430
 Ser Leu Ala Trp Glu His Pro Phe Leu Thr His Met Phe Cys Thr Phe
 435 440 445
 Gln Thr Lys Glu Asn Leu Phe Phe Val Met Glu Tyr Leu Asn Gly Gly
 450 455 460
 Asp Leu Met Tyr His Ile Gln Ser Cys His Lys Phe Asp Leu Ser Arg
 465 470 475 480
 Ala Thr Phe Tyr Ala Ala Glu Ile Ile Leu Gly Leu Gln Phe Leu His
 485 490 495
 Ser Lys Gly Ile Val Tyr Arg Asp Leu Lys Leu Asp Asn Ile Leu Leu
 500 505 510
 Asp Lys Asp Gly His Ile Lys Ile Ala Asp Phe Gly Met Cys Lys Glu
 515 520 525
 Asn Met Leu Gly Asp Ala Lys Thr Asn Thr Phe Cys Gly Thr Pro Asp
 530 535 540
 Tyr Ile Ala Pro Glu Ile Leu Leu Gly Gln Lys Tyr Asn His Ser Val
 545 550 555 560
 Asp Trp Trp Ser Phe Gly Val Leu Leu Tyr Glu Met Leu Ile Gly Gln
 565 570 575
 Ser Pro Phe His Gly Gln Asp Glu Glu Glu Leu Phe His Ser Ile Arg
 580 585 590
 Met Asp Asn Pro Phe Tyr Pro Arg Trp Leu Glu Lys Glu Ala Lys Asp
 595 600 605
 Leu Leu Val Lys Val Arg Ser Glu Ala Lys Ser Val Phe Ile Arg Arg
 610 615 620
 Ala Leu Gly Leu Leu Val Ser Phe Leu Phe Leu Leu Val Ser Asn Leu
 625 630 635 640
 His Val Ala Asn Asn Asp Tyr Tyr

645

1 MVRSGNKAADVLCMDVGTMSNSIPGIESPFEQAKKVI TMFVQRQVFAEN 50
|||||
1 MVRSGNKAADVLCMDVGTMSNSIPGIESPFEQAKKVI TMFVQRQVFAEN 50
51 KDEIALVLFGTGTDNPLSGGDQYQNI TVHRHMLPDPFDLLEDIESKIQP 100
|||||
51 KDEIALVLFGTGTDNPLSGGDQYQNI TVHRHMLPDPFDLLEDIESKIQP 100
101 GSQQADFLDALIVSMDV IQHETIGKKFEKRHIEI FTDLSSRFSKSQLDII 150
|||||
101 GSQQADFLDALIVSMDV IQHETIGKKFEKRHIEI FTDLSSRFSKSQLDII 150
151 IHSLKKCDISLQFFLPFSLGKEDGSGDRGDPFR LGHGHPSPFLKGITEQ 200
|||||
151 IHSLKKCDISLQFFLPFSLGKEDGSGDRGDPFR LGHGHPSPFLKGITEQ 200
201 QKEGLEIVKMVMISLEGEDGLDEIYSFSESLRKL CVFKKIERHSIHWPCR 250
|||||
201 QKEGLEIVKMVMISLEGEDGLDEIYSFSESLRKL CVFKKIERHSIHWPCR 250

Fig. 1

251 LTIGSNLSIRIAAYKSILQERVKKTWTVVDAKTLKKEDIQKETVYCLNDD 300
|||||
251 LTIGSNLSIRIAAYKSILQERVKKTWTVVDAKTLKKEDIQKETVYCLNDD 300
|||||
301 DETEVLKEDIQGFERYGSDIVPFSKVDEEQMKYSEGKCFSVLGFCKSSQ 350
|||||
301 DETEVLKEDIQGFERYGSDIVPFSKVDEEQMKYSEGKCFSVLGFCKSSQ 350
|||||
351 VQRRFFMGNQVLKVFAARDDEAAAVALSSLIHALDDLDMVAIVRYAYDKR 400
|||||
351 VQRRFFMGNQVLKVFAARDDEAAAVALSSLIHALDDLDMVAIVRYAYDKR 400
|||||
401 ANPQVGVAFFPHIKHNYECLVYVQLPFMEDLRQYMFSSLKNKKYAPTEAQ 450
|||||
401 ANPQVGVAFFPHIKHNYECLVYVQLPFMEDLRQYMFSSLKNKKYAPTEAQ 450
|||||
451 LNAVDALIDMSLAKKDEKTDLTLEDLPFTTKIPNPRFQRLFQ 492
|||||
451 LNAVDALIDMSLAKKDEKTDLTLEDLPFTTKIPNPRFQRLFQ 492

Fig. 1 (Cont.)


```

1 MVRSGNKA AVVLCMDVGFTMSNSIPGIESPFEQAKKVITMFVQRQVFAEN 50
  |||
1 MVRSGNKA AVVLCMDVGFTMSNSIPGIESPFEQAKKVITMFVQRQVFAEN 50

51 KDEIALVLFGTGTDNPLSGDQYQNITVHRHMLPDPFDLLEDIESKIQP 100
  |||
51 KDEIALVLFGTGTDNPLSGDQYQNITVHRHMLPDPFDLLEDIESKIQP 100

101 GSQQA DFLDALIVSMDVIQHETIGKKFEKRHIEIFTDLSSRFSKSQLDII 150
  |||
101 GSQQA DFLDALIVSMDVIQHETIGKKFEKRHIEIFTDLSSRFSKSQLDII 150

151 IHSLKKCDISLQFFLPFSLGKEDGSGDRGDPFRLGGHGPSFPLKGITEQ 200
  |||
151 IHSLKKCDISLQFFLPFSLGKEDGSGDRGDPFRLGGHGPSFPLKGITEQ 200

201 QKEGLEIVKMVMISLEGEDGLDEIYSFSESLRKL CVFKKIERHSIHWPCR 250
  |||
201 QKEGLEIVKMVMISLEGEDGLDEIYSFSESLRKL CVFKKIERHSIHWPCR 250

```

Fig. 2.

```

251 LTIGSNLSIRIAAYKSILQERVKKTWTVVDAKTLKKEDIQKETVYCLNDD 300
|||||
251 LTIGSNLSIRIAAYKSILQERVKKTWTVVDAKTLKKEDIQKETVYCLNDD 300
. . . . . 304
301 DETE..... 304
|||||
301 DETEVLKEDIQGFERYGSDIVPFSKVDEEQMKYKSEKCFSVLGFCKSSQ 350
. . . . . 339
305 .....LNPPAEVTTKSQIPLSKIKTLFPLIEAKKKDQVTA 339
|||||
501 PREPLPPIQQHIWNMLNPPAEVTTKSQIPLSKIKTLFPLIEAKKKDQVTA 550
. . . . . 389
340 QEIFQDNHEDGPTAKKLTEQGAHFSVSSLAEGSVTSVGSVNPAENFRV 389
|||||
551 QEIFQDNHEDGPTAKKLTEQGAHFSVSSLAEGSVTSVGSVNPAENFRV 600
. . . . . 439
390 LVKQKKASFEESASNQLINHIEQFLDTNETPYFMKSIDCIRAFREEAIKFS 439
|||||
601 LVKQKKASFEESASNQLINHIEQFLDTNETPYFMKSIDCIRAFREEAIKFS 650

```

Fig. 2 (Cont.)

440 EEQRFNNFLKALQEKVEIKQLNHFWEIVVQDGITLITKKEASGSSVTAAEE 489
|||||
651 EEQRFNNFLKALQEKVEIKQLNHFWEIVVQDGITLITKKEASGSSVTAAEE 700
|||||
490 AKKFLAPKDKPSGDTAAVFEEGGDVDDLLDMI 521
|||||
701 AKKFLAPKDKPSGDTAAVFEEGGDVDDLLDMI 732
|||||

Fig. 2 (Cont.)

2 GCGSSHPEDDWMENIDVCENCHYPIVPLDGKGTLLIRNGSEVRDPLVTY 51

[illegible]

1 GCGSSHPEDDWMENIDVCENCHYPIVPLDGKGTLLIRNGSEVRDPLVTY 50

52 EGSNPPASPLQDNLVIALHSYEPSHDGDLGFEKGEQLRIEQSGEWWKAQ 101

UGSNF EAST FIELD ONLY

51 EGSNPPASPLQDNLVIALHSYEPSHDGDLGFEKGEQLRILEQSGEWWKAQ 100

102 SLTTGOEGFIPFNFAKANSLPEPEPWFNLSRKDAERQLLAPGNTHGSF 151

SLITGQEGE LFFNF VARGNCELEF LEW FVFNCELEF

101 SLTTGOEGFI PFNFVAKANSLEPEPWFFKNLSRKDAERQLLAPGNTHGSF 150

152 I.IRESESTAGSFSLSVRDFDQNGEVVKHYKIRNLNDNGGFYISPRITFG 201

LI RESESTAGSFSTSVNDIDONGOLEVARIATIONENST

151 LIBESESTAGSFLSVRDFDQNGEYVVKHYKIRNLNDNGGEYISPRITFG 200

202 IHEI.VRHYTNASDGLCTRLSRPCOTQKPQKPWWEDEWEVPRETLKLVERL 251

THELVRYHTNASDGLCKLSKFCQIQKFKATWDEDEWV

201 IHEIVRHYTNASDGLCTRIISRPCOTQPKPQWWEDEWEVPRETLKLVERL 250

Fig. 3

252 GAGQFGEVWMGYNGHTKVAVKSLKQGSMSPD AFLAEANL MKQLQHQLV 301
|||||
251 GAGQFGEVWMGYNGHTKVAVKSLKQGSMSPD AFLAEANL MKQLQHQLV 300
|||||
302 RLYAVVTQEPYII TEYMENGLVDFLKTSPGIKLTINKLLD MAAQIAEG 351
|||||
301 RLYAVVTQEPYII TEYMENGLVDFLKTSPGIKLTINKLLD MAAQIAEG 350
|||||
352 MAFIEERNYIHRDLRAANILVSDTL SCKIADFG LARLIEDIHHQVR 397
||||| : |
351 MAFIEERNYIHRDLRAANILVSDTL SCKIADFG LARLIEDNEY TAR 396

Fig. 3 (Cont.)

```

302 TLKLVERLGAGQFGEVWMGYNGHTKVAVKSLKQGSMSPD AFLA EANL MK 351
   |||||
243 TLKLVERLGAGQFGEVWMGYNGHTKVAVKSLKQGSMSPD AFLA EANL MK 292

352 QLQHQRLVRLYAVVTQEPIYIITEYMENGLVDFLKT PSGIKLTINKLLD 401
   |||||
293 QLQHQRLVRLYAVVTQEPIYIITEYMENGLVDFLKT PSGIKLTINKLLD 342

402 MAAQIAEGMAFIEERNYIHRDLRAANILVSDTL SCKIADFGLARLIEDNE 451
   |||||
343 MAAQIAEGMAFIEERNYIHRDLRAANILVSDTL SCKIADFGLARLIEDNE 392

452 YTAREGAKFPIKWTAPEAINYGTFITIKSDVW SFGILLTEIVTHGRIPYPG 501
   |||||
393 YTAREGAKFPIKWTAPEAINYGTFITIKSDVW SFGILLTEIVTHGRIPYPG 442

502 MTNPEVIQNLERGYRMVRPDNCP EELYQLMRLC WKERPEDRPTFDYLR SV 551
   |||||
443 MTNPEVIQNLERGYRMVRPDNCP EELYQLMRLC WKERPEDRPTFDYLR SV 492

552 LEDFFFTATEGQYQPQP 567
   |||||
493 LEDFFFTATEGQYQPQP 508

```

Fig. 4 (Cont.)

Fig. 4

Fig. 4

1 MRIAVICFLLGITCAIPVKQADSGSSEKQLYNKYPDATWLNPDPSQ 50
|||||
1 MRIAVICFLLGITCAIPVKQADSGSSEKQLYNKYPDATWLNPDPSQ 50
.
51 KQNLAPQNAVSSSEETNDFKQETLPSKSNESHDMDDMDEDDDDHVDSQ 100
|||||
51 KQNLAPQNAVSSSEETNDFKQETLPSKSNESHDMDDMDEDDDDHVDSQ 100
.
101 DSIDSNDSDDDVDDTDDSHQSDSHSHSDESELVTDFPTDLPATEVFTPVV 150
|||||
101 DSIDSNDSDDDVDDTDDSHQSDSHSHSDESELVTDFPTDLPATEVFTPVV 150
.
151 PTVDTYDGRGDSVVGRLRSKSKKFRRPDIQVNPLTD 186
|||||
151 PTVDTYDGRGDSVVGRLRSKSKKFRRPDIQYPDATD 186

Fig. 5


```

62  AEAIPCTLAVSNPHTDAWKSHGLVEVASYCEESRGNNQWVPYISLQER 109
    | : | | . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
114 ARDLHC.LLVTPHTDAWKSHGLVEVASYCEESRGNNQWVPYISLQER 160

```

Fig. 6

1 MRARPQVCEALLFALALQTGVCYGIKWLALSKTPSALALNQTQHCKQLEG 50
|||||
1 MRARPQVCEALLFALALQTGVCYGIKWLALSKTPSALALNQTQHCKQLEG 50

51 LVSAQVQLCRSNLELMHTVVHAAREVMKACRRAFADMRWNCSSIELAPNY 100
|||||
51 LVSAQVQLCRSNLELMHTVVHAAREVMKACRRAFADMRWNCSSIELAPNY 100

101 LLDLERGTRESAFVYALSAAISHAIARACTSGDLPGCSCGPVPGPPGP 150
|||||
101 LLDLERGTRESAFVYALSAAISHAIARACTSGDLPGCSCGPVPGPPGP 150

151 GNRWGRCADNLSYGLLMGAKFSDAPMKVKKTGSQANKLMRLHNSEVGRQA 200
|||||
151 GNRWGRCADNLSYGLLMGAKFSDAPMKVKKTGSQANKLMRLHNSEVGRQA 200

201 LRASLEMKCKCHGVSGSCSIRTCWKGLQELQDVAADLKTRYLSATKVVHR 250
|||||
201 LRASLEMKCKCHGVSGSCSIRTCWKGLQELQDVAADLKTRYLSATKVVHR 250

Fig. 7

251 PMGTRKHLVPKDLDIRPVKDSELVYLQSSPDFCMKNEKVGSHGTQDRQCN 300
|||||
251 PMGTRKHLVPKDLDIRPVKDSELVYLQSSPDFCMKNEKVGSHGTQDRQCN 300
|||||
301 KTSNGSDSCLM.....CCYVTCRRCERTVER 327
|||||
301 KTSNGSDSCLMCCGRGYNPYTDRVVERCHCKYHWCCYVTCRRCERTVER 350
328 YVCK 331
||||
351 YVCK 354

Fig. 7 (Cont.)

— ПРАВОСЛАВІА І КРИСТАІА.І.НОТОНСКОЛЕГ 50

RARPQVCEALLFALALQIGVCIGLWIAFQKLSLHMEZ

ИЗДАНИЕ 1975

1 MRARPOVCEALLFALALQTGVCYGLKWLALSNIFSRRTNNG-218

.....SYNOPSIS.....100

51 T.VSAOVOLCRSNLELMHTVVHAAREVMKACRRATADMINCSEET

UNITED STATES ARMY 100

51 TVSAOVOT.CBSNT.ELMHTVVHAAREVMKACRRAFADMKNWNCSSLEAINT

116

01 I I D I E P C T P E S A E V Y A I I D I E P C T P E S A E V Y A

150

101 LLDLERTRESAFVYALSAA TISHA IARAC I S G D H I C C C C C I A I S I

•
- - - ST "EMOYT C A T K W W H R 1 3 3

117

[illegible]

201 LRASLEMKCKHGVSGCSIRT'CWKGLQELQDVAAADFKKES

183

134 PMGTRKHLVPKDLDIRPVKDSELVYLQSSPDFCMKNERVGGIIGIIZDRE

051 PMCTPKHT.VPKDI.DIRPVKDWEIVYLQSSPDECMKNEKVGSHGIQDRAQCN 3000

Fig. 8

184 KTSNGSDSCDLMCCGRGYNPYTDRVVERCHCKYHWCCYVTCRRCERTVER 233

|||||

301 KTSNGSDSCDLMCCGRGYNPYTDRVVERCHCKYHWCCYVTCRRCERTVER 350

234 YVCK 237

||||

351 YVCK 354

Fig. 8(Cont.)

```

1 MSPFLRIGLSNFDGSCQSCQGEAVNPYCAVLVKEYVESENGQMYIQKP 50
  |||||
1 MSPFLRIGLSNFDGSCQSCQGEAVNPYCAVLVKEYVESENGQMYIQKP 50

51 TMYPPWDSTFDAHINKGRVMQIIIVKGKNVDLISSETVELYSLAERCERN 100
  |||||
51 TMYPPWDSTFDAHINKGRVMQIIIVKGKNVDLISSETVELYSLAERCERN 100

101 GKTEIWLELKPQGRMLMNARYFLEMSDTKDMNEFEETEGFFALHORRGAIK 150
  |||||
101 GKTEIWLELKPQGRMLMNARYFLEMSDTKDMNEFEETEGFFALHORRGAIK 150

151 QAKVHHVKCHEFTATFFPQPTFCSVCHEFFVWGLNKQGYQCRQCNAAIHKK 200
  |||||
151 QAKVHHVKCHEFTATFFPQPTFCSVCHEFFVWGLNKQGYQCRQCNAAIHKK 200

201 CIDKVIACKTGSAINSETMFHKERFKIDMPHRFKVYNYKSPTFCEHCGT 250
  |||||
201 CIDKVIACKTGSAINSETMFHKERFKIDMPHRFKVYNYKSPTFCEHCGT 250

251 LLWGLARQGLKCDACGMNVHHRCTKQVANLCCGINQKLMAEALAMIESTQQ 300
  |||||
251 LLWGLARQGLKCDACGMNVHHRCTKQVANLCCGINQKLMAEALAMIESTQQ 300

```

5. **Fi.**

301 ARCLRDTEQIFREGPVEIGLPCSIKNEARPPCLPTPGKREPQGISWESPL 350
|||||
301 ARCLRDTEQIFREGPVEIGLPCSIKNEARLPCLPTPGKREPQGISWESPL 350
|||||
351 DEVDKMCHLPEPELNKERPSLQIKLKIEDFILHKMLGKSGFGKVFLEAEFK 400
|||||
351 DEVDKMCHLPEPELNKERPSLQIKLKIEDFILHKMLGKSGFGKVFLEAEFK 400
|||||
401 KTNQFFAIKALKKDVVLMDDDVECTMVEKRVLSLAWEHFPLTHMFCFTQT 450
|||||
401 KTNQFFAIKALKKDVVLMDDDVECTMVEKRVLSLAWEHFPLTHMFCFTQT 450
|||||
451 KENLFFVMEYLNCGDLMYHIQSKHKFDLSRATFYAAEIIILGLQFLHSKGI 500
|||||
451 KENLFFVMEYLNCGDLMYHIQSKHKFDLSRATFYAAEIIILGLQFLHSKGI 500
|||||
501 VYRDLKLDNILLDKDGHIKIADFGMCKENMLGDAKTNTFCGTPDYIAPEI 550
|||||
501 VYRDLKLDNILLDKDGHIKIADFGMCKENMLGDAKTNTFCGTPDYIAPEI 550

Fig. 9 (Cont.)

551 LLGQKYNHSVDWWSFGVLLYEMLLIGQSPFHGQDEEEELFHSIRMDNPFYPR 600
|||||
551 LLGQKYNHSVDWWSFGVLLYEMLLIGQSPFHGQDEEEELFHSIRMDNPFYPR 600
601 WLEKEAKDLLVKV 613
|||||
601 WLEKEAKDLLVKL 613

Fig. 9(Cont.)


```

1 MPITRMRPWLEMQINSNQIPGLIWINKEEMIFQIPWKHAAKHGWDINK 50
  |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| ||||
1 MPITWMRPWLEMQINSNQIPGLIWINKEEMILEIPWKHAAKHGWDINK 50
  .
51 DACLFRSWAIHTGRYKAGEKEPDPTWKANFRCAMNSLPDIEEVKDQSRN 100
  |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| ||||
51 DACLFRSWAIHTGRYKAGEKEPDPTWKANFRCAMNSLPDIEEVKDQSRN 100
  .
101 KGSSAVRVYRMLPPLTKNQKERSKSSRDAKSKAKRKCSDSPDTFSD 150
  |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| ||||
101 KGSSAVRVYRMLPPLTKNQKERSKSSRDAKSKAKRKCSDSPDTFSD 150
  .
151 GLSSSTLPDDHSSYTVPGYMQDLEVEQALTPALSPCAVSSTLPDWHIPVE 200
  |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| ||||
151 GLSSSTLPDDHSSYTVPGYMQDLEVEQALTPALSPCAVSSTLPDWHIPVE 200
  .
201 VVPDSTSDLYNFQVSPMPSTSEATTDEDEEGKLPEDIMKLLSEQSEWQPTN 250
  |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| ||||
201 VVPDSTSDLYNFQVSPMPSTSEATTDEDEEGKLPEDIMKLLSEQSEWQPTN 250
  .
251 VDGKGYLLNEPGVQPTSVYGFSCKEEPEIDSPGG 285
  |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| |||| ||||
251 VDGKGYLLNEPGVQPTSVYGFSCKEEPEIDSPGG 285

```

Fig. 10

1 MWSWKCLLFWAVLVTATLCTARPSPTLPEQAQWPAGPVEVESFLVHPGDL 50
|||||
1 MWSWKCLLFWAVLVTATLCTARPSPTLPEQAQWPAGPVEVESFLVHPGDL 50

51 LQLRCRLRDDVQSIINWLRDGVQLAESNRTRITGEEVEVQDSVPADSGLYA 100
|||||
51 LQLRCRLRDDVQSIINWLRDGVQLAESNRTRITGEEVEVQDSVPADSGLYA 100

101 CVTSSPSGSDTTYFSVNVSDALPSSDDDDDDSSSEEEKETDNTKPNRMP 150
|||||
101 CVTSSPSGSDTTYFSVNVSDALPSSDDDDDDSSSEEEKETDNTKPNRMP 150

151 VAPYWTSPEKMEKKLHAVPAAKTVKFKCPSSGTPNPTLRWLKNGKEFKPD 200
|||||
151 VAPYWTSPEKMEKKLHAVPAAKTVKFKCPSSGTPNPTLRWLKNGKEFKPD 200

201 HRIGGYKVRYYATWSIIMDSVVPSPDKGNYYTCIVENEYGSINHTYQLDVVER 250
|||||
201 HRIGGYKVRYYATWSIIMDSVVPSPDKGNYYTCIVENEYGSINHTYQLDVVER 250

251 SPHRPILQAGLPANKTVALGSNVVEFMCKVYSDPQPHIQWLKHIEVNGSKI 300
|||||
251 SPHRPILQAGLPANKTVALGSNVVEFMCKVYSDPQPHIQWLKHIEVNGSKI 300

Fig. 11

301 GPDNLPYVQILKTAGVNTTDKEMEVLHLRNVSFEDAGEYTCLAGNSIGLS 350
|||||
301 GPDNLPYVQILKTAGVNTTDKEMEVLHLRNVSFEDAGEYTCLAGNSIGLS 350

351 HHSAWLTVLEALEERPAMVMTSPPLYLEIIIIYCTGAFLISCMVGSVIVYKMK 400
|||||
351 HHSAWLTVLEALEERPAMVMTSPPLYLEIIIIYCTGAFLISCMVGSVIVYKMK 400

401 SGTKKSDFHSMQAVHKLAKSIPLRQVTVSADSSASMN SGVLLVRPSRLS 450
|||||
401 SGTKKSDFHSMQAVHKLAKSIPLRQVTVSADSSASMN SGVLLVRPSRLS 450

451 SSGTPMLAGVSEYELPEDPRWELPRDRVLGKPLGEGCFGQVVLAE AIGL 500
|||||
451 SSGTPMLAGVSEYELPEDPRWELPRDRVLGKPLGEGCFGQVVLAE AIGL 500

501 DKDKPNRVTKVAVKMLKSDATEKDLSDLISEMEMMMKMI GKHKNIINLLGA 550
|||||
501 DKDKPNRVTKVAVKMLKSDATEKDLSDLISEMEMMMKMI GKHKNIINLLGA 550

Fig. 11 (Cont.)

551 CTQDGPLYVIVEYASKGNLREYLQARRPPGLECYNPSHNPEEQSSKDL 600
|||||
551 CTQDGPLYVIVEYASKGNLREYLQARRPPGLECYNPSHNPEEQSSKDL 600
601 VSCAYQVARGMEYLASKKCIHRDLAARNVLVTEDNVMKIADFGLARDIHH 650
|||||
601 VSCAYQVARGMEYLASKKCIHRDLAARNVLVTEDNVMKIADFGLARDIHH 650
651 IDYYKKTNGRLPVKWMapeALFDRIYTHQSDVWSFGV 688
|||||
651 IDYYKKTNGRLPVKWMapeALFDRIYTHQSDVWSFGV 688

Fig. 11(Cont.)

2 PKRGKKGAEDGDELRTPEAKKSKTAAKKNDKEAAGEGPALYEDPPDQ 51
 1 PKRGKKGAEDGDELRTPEAKKSKTAAKKNDKEAAGEGPALYEDPPDQ 50
 52 KTSPSGKPATLKICSWNVVDGLRAWIKKKGLDWVKEEAPDILCLQETKCSE 101
 51 KTSPSGKPATLKICSWNVVDGLRAWIKKKGLDWVKEEAPDILCLQETKCSE 100
 102 NKLPaelQELPGLSHQYWSAPSDKEGYSGVGLLSRQCPLKVSYGI..... 146
 101 NKLPaelQELPGLSHQYWSAPSDKEGYSGVGLLSRQCPLKVSYGIGDEEH 150
 147AYVPNAGRGLVRLEYRQRWDEAFRKFGLKGLAS 178
 151 DQeGRVIVAEFDSFVLVTAYVPNAGRGLVRLEYRQRWDEAFRKFGLKGLAS 200
 179 RKPLVLCGDLNVAHEEIDLrNPKGNKKNAgFTpQERQGFgELLQAVPLAD 228
 201 RKPLVLCGDLNVAHEEIDLrNPKGNKKNAgFTpQERQGFgELLQAVPLAD 250

Fig. 12

229 SFRHLYPNTPYAYTFWTYMMNARSKNVGWRLDYFLLSHSLPALCDSKIR 278
 |||||
 251 SFRHLYPNTPYAYTFWTYMMNARSKNVGWRLDYFLLSHSLPALCDSKIR 300
 |||||
 279 SKALGSDHCPITLYLAL 295
 |||||
 301 SKALGSDHCPITLYLAL 317

Fig. 12(Cont.)

2 PKRGKKGAV AEDGDELRTGTGKGMKSALLPRNCGGVCHSLDVREPEAKKSK 51
|||||
1 PKRGKKGAV AEDGDELRT.....EPEAKKSK 26

52 TAAKNDKEA AEGEPALYEDPPDQKTSPSGKPATLKICSWNVDGLRAWIK 101
|||||
27 TAAKNDKEA AEGEPALYEDPPDQKTSPSGKPATLKICSWNVDGLRAWIK 76

102 KKGLDWVKEEAPDILCLQETKCSENKLP AELQELPGLSHQYWSAPSDKEG 151
|||||
77 KKGLDWVKEEAPDILCLQETKCSENKLP AELQELPGLSHQYWSAPSDKEG 126

152 YSGVGLLSRQCPLKVSYGIGDEEHDQEGRVIVAEFFDSFVLVTAYVPNAGR 201
|||||
127 YSGVGLLSRQCPLKVSYGIGDEEHDQEGRVIVAEFFDSFVLVTAYVPNAGR 176

202 GLVRLEYRQRWDEAFRKFLKGLASRKPLVLCGDLNVAHEEIDL RNPKNK 251
|||||
177 GLVRLEYRQRWDEAFRKFLKGLASRKPLVLCGDLNVAHEEIDL RNPKNK 226

Fig. 13

252 KNAGTTPQERQGFCELLQAVPLADSEFRHLYPNTPYAYTFWTYMMNARSKN 301
|||||
227 KNAGTTPQERQGFCELLQAVPLADSEFRHLYPNTPYAYTFWTYMMNARSKN 276
302 VGWRLDYFLLSHSLLPALCDSKIRSKALGSDHCPITLYLAL 342
|||||
277 VGWRLDYFLLSHSLLPALCDSKIRSKALGSDHCPITLYLAL 317

Fig. 13(Cont.)

Fig. 14

251 YSPYQLTWGRPSTRIOQLGQLTLLENLQMLPESEDEESYDTESEFTEFFE 300
|||||
251 YSPYQLTWGRPSTRIOQLGQLTLLENLQMLPESEDEESYDTESEFTEFFE 300

301 DEV 303
||.
301 DEL 303

Fig. 14 (Cont.)

1 MFQAAERPQEWAMEGPRDGLKKERLLDDRHSGLDSMKDEEYEQMVKEQ 50
 |||||
 1 MFQAAERPQEWAMEGPRDGLKKERLLDDRHSGLDSMKDEEYEQMVKEQ 50
 |||||
 1 MFQAAERPQEWAMEGPRDGLKKERLLDDRHSGLDSMKDEEYEQMVKEQ 100
 |||||
 51 EIRLEPQEVPRGSEPWKQQLTEDGDSFHLHAIHEEKALTMENVIRQVKGD 100
 |||||
 51 EIRLEPQEVPRGSEPWKQQLTEDGDSFHLHAIHEEKALTMENVIRQVKGD 150
 |||||
 101 LAFLNFQNNLQQTPHLAVITNQPEIAEALLGAGCDPELRDFRGNTPLHL 150
 |||||
 101 LAFLNFQNNLQQTPHLAVITNQPEIAEALLGAGCDPELRDFRGNTPLHL 183
 |||||
 151 ACEQGCLASVGVLTSCTTPHLHSILKATNYNG..... 200
 |||||
 151 ACEQGCLASVGVLTSCTTPHLHSILKATNYNGTCLHLASIHGYLGIVE 222
 |||||
 184QEPNCGR TALHLAVDLQNPDLVSLLLKCGADVNRVTYQG 250
 |||||
 201 LLVSLGADVNAQEPNCGR TALHLAVDLQNPDLVSLLLKCGADVNRVTYQG

Fig. 15

•

Fig. 15 (Cont.)

1 MAGIFYFALFSCFLGICDAVTGSRVYPANEVTLSDRSVQGELGWIASPL 50
|||||
1 MAGIFYFALFSCFLGICDAVTGSRVYPANEVTLSDRSVQGELGWIASPL 50

51 EGGWEEVSIMDEKNTPIRTYQVCNVMPEPSONNWLRTDWTITREGAQRVYIE 100
|||||
51 EGGWEEVSIMDEKNTPIRTYQVCNVMPEPSONNWLRTDWTITREGAQRVYIE 100

101 IKFTLRDCNSLPGVMGTCKETFNLYYYESDNDKERFIRENQFVKIDTIAA 150
|||||
101 IKFTLRDCNSLPGVMGTCKETFNLYYYESDNDKERFIRENQFVKIDTIAA 150

151 DESFTQVDIGDRIMKLNTEIRDVGPLSKKGFYLAQDVGACIALVSVRVF 200
|||||
151 DESFTQVDIGDRIMKLNTEIRDVGPLSKKGFYLAQDVGACIALVSVRVF 200

201 YKKCPLTVRNLAQFPDITGADTSSLVEVRGSCVNNSEEKDVPKMYCGAD 250
|||||
201 YKKCPLTVRNLAQFPDITGADTSSLVEVRGSCVNNSEEKDVPKMYCGAD 250

251 GEWLVPIGNCLCNAGHEERSGECQACKIGYKALSTDATCAKCPHYSV 300
|||||
251 GEWLVPIGNCLCNAGHEERSGECQACKIGYKALSTDATCAKCPHYSV 300

Fig. 16

301 WEGATSCDRCGFFRADNDAAAMPCTRPSPAPLNLSNVNETSVNLEWSS 350
|||||
301 WEGATSCDRCGFFRADNDAAAMPCTRPSPAPLNLSNVNETSVNLEWSS 350
|||||
351 PONTGGRQDISYNVVCKKCGAGDPSKCRPCGSGVHYTPQQNGLKTTKVS I 400
|||||
351 PONTGGRQDISYNVVCKKCGAGDPSKCRPCGSGVHYTPQQNGLKTTKVS I 400
|||||
401 TDLLAHTNYYTFFEIWAVNGVSKYNPNPDQSVSVTVTTNQAPSSIALVQAK 450
|||||
401 TDLLAHTNYYTFFEIWAVNGVSKYNPNPDQSVSVTVTTNQAPSSIALVQAK 450
|||||
451 EVTRYSVLAWLEPDRPNGVILEYEVKYEKDQERSYRIVRTAARNTDI 500
|||||
451 EVTRYSVLAWLEPDRPNGVILEYEVKYEKDQERSYRIVRTAARNTDI 500
|||||
501 KGLNPLTSYVFHVRRARTAAAGYGFSEPLEVTTNTVPSRIIGDGANSTVLL 550
|||||
501 KGLNPLTSYVFHVRRARTAAAGYGFSEPLEVTTNTVPSRIIGDGANSTVLL 550
|||||
551 VSVSGSVVLVILIAAFVISRRRSKYSKAKQEADEEKHLNQGVRTYVDPF 600
|||||
551 VSVSGSVVLVILIAAFVISRRRSKYSKAKQEADEEKHLNQGVRTYVDPF 600

Fig. 16 (Cont.)

```

601 TYEDPNQAVREFAKEIDASCIEKIEKVIQVGEFGEVCSGRLKVPCKREICV 650
    |||||
601 TYEDPNQAVREFAKEIDASCIEKIEKVIQVGEFGEVCSGRLKVPCKREICV 650

    .
651 AIKTLKAGYTDKQRRDFLSEASIMQGFDPNIIHLEGVVTKCKPVMIIITE 700
    |||||
651 AIKTLKAGYTDKQRRDFLSEASIMQGFDPNIIHLEGVVTKCKPVMIIITE 700

    .
701 YMENGSLDAFLRKNDGRFTVIQLVGMRLRGISGMKYLSDMSYVHRDLAAR 750
    |||||
701 YMENGSLDAFLRKNDGRFTVIQLVGMRLRGISGMKYLSDMSYVHRDLAAR 750

    .
751 NILVNSNLVCKVSDFGMSRVLEDDPEAAATTGRGKIPIRWTAPAEIAYRK 800
    |||||
751 NILVNSNLVCKVSDFGMSRVLEDDPEAAATTGRGKIPIRWTAPAEIAYRK 800

    .
801 FTSASDVWSYGIWMWEVMSYGERPYWDMNSQD..... 832
    |||||
801 FTSASDVWSYGIWMWEVMSYGERPYWDMNSQDVIKAIIEEGYRLPPMDCP 850

    .
833 .....PNT 835
    |||

851 IALHQLMLDCWQKERSDRPKFGQIVNMLDKLIRNPNSLKRGTGESSRPNT 900

```

Fig. 16(Cont.)

836 ALLDPSSPEFSAVSVGDWLQAIKMDRYKDNFTAAAGYTTLEAVVHVNQED 885
 |||||
 901 ALLDPSSPEFSAVSVGDWLQAIKMDRYKDNFTAAAGYTTLEAVVHVNQED 950
 |||||
 886 LARIGITAITHQNKILSSVQAMRTQMQQMHGRMVPV 921
 |||||
 951 LARIGITAITHQNKILSSVQAMRTQMQQMHGRMVPV 986

Fig. 16(Cont.)

1 MNDFGIKNMDQVAPVANSYRGT LKRQPAFD TFDGSLFAVFPSLNEEQTLQ 50
|||||
1 MNDFGIKNMDQVAPVANSYRGT LKRQPAFD TFDGSLFAVFPSLNEEQTLQ 50
51 EVPTGLDSISHDSANCELP LLTPCSKAVMSQALKATFSGF..... 90
|||||
51 EVPTGLDSISHDSANCELP LLTPCSKAVMSQALKATFSGFKEQRRRLGIP 100
91FWATNEFSLVNVNLQ RFGMNGQMLCNLGKERFEL 125
|||||
101 KNPWLWSEQQVCQWLLWATNEFSLVNVNLQ RFGMNGQMLCNLGKERFEL 150
126 APDFVGDILWEHLEQMIKENQEKTE DQYEENSHLTSVPHWINSNTLGFGT 175
|||||
151 APDFVGDILWEHLEQMIKENQEKTE DQYEENSHLTSVPHWINSNTLGFGT 200
176 EQAPYGMQTQNYPKGGLLDSCMPASTPSVLSSSEQEFQMFPKSRLSSVSVT 225
|||||
201 EQAPYGMQTQNYPKGGLLDSCMPASTPSVLSSSEQEFQMFPKSRLSSVSVT 250
226 YCSVSQDFPGSNLNLTTNNSGTPKDHDPENGADSFESSDSLQSWNSQS 275
|||||
251 YCSVSQDFPGSNLNLTTNNSGTPKDHDPENGADSFESSDSLQSWNSQS 300

Fig. 17

Fig. 17 (Cont.)

1 MAGSAMSSKFFLVALAIFFSFAQVVIEANSWWSLGMNPNVQMSEVYIIGA 50
|||||
1 MAGSAMSSKFFLVALAIFFSFAQVVIEANSWWSLGMNPNVQMSEVYIIGA 50
51 QPLCSQLAGLSQGQKKLCHLYQDHMQYIGEGAKTGIKECQYQFRHRRWNC 100
|||||
51 QPLCSQLAGLSQGQKKLCHLYQDHMQYIGEGAKTGIKECQYQFRHRRWNC 100
101 STVDNTSVFGRVMQIGSRETAFTYAVSAAGVVNAMS RACREGELSTCGCS 150
|||||
101 STVDNTSVFGRVMQIGSRETAFTYAVSAAGVVNAMS RACREGELSTCGCS 150
151 RAARPKDLPRDWLWGGCGDNIDYGYRFAKEFVDARERERIHAKGSYESAR 200
|||||
151 RAARPKDLPRDWLWGGCGDNIDYGYRFAKEFVDARERERIHAKGSYESAR 200
201 ILMNLHNNAGRRRTVYNLADVACKCHGVSGCSLKTCLWLQLADFRKVGDA 250
|||||
201 ILMNLHNNAGRRRTVYNLADVACKCHGVSGCSLKTCLWLQLADFRKVGDA 250
251 LKEKYDT 257
|||||
251 LKEKYDS 257

Fig. 18

```

1  MALRRSMGRPGLPPLPPPPRLGLLLAESAAAGLKMGA PVKLTVSQ 50
  |||||
1  MALRRSMGRPGLPPLPPPPRLGLLLAESAAAGLKMGA PVKLTVSQ 50
  |||||

51  PVKLNCSVEGMEEPDIQWVKDGA VVQNLDQLYIPVSEQHWIGFSLKSVE 100
  |||||
51  PVKLNCSVEGMEEPDIQWVKDGA VVQNLDQLYIPVSEQHWIGFSLKSVE 100
  |||||

101 RSDAGRYWCQVEDGGETEISQPVWLTVEGVFFTVVEPKDLAVPPNAPFQL 150
  |||||
101 RSDAGRYWCQVEDGGETEISQPVWLTVEGVFFTVVEPKDLAVPPNAPFQL 150
  |||||

151 SCEAVGPPEPVTIVWWRGTTKIGGPAPSPSVLNVGTGTQSTMFSC EAHNL 200
  |||||
151 SCEAVGPPEPVTIVWWRGTTKIGGPAPSPSVLNVGTGTQSTMFSC EAHNL 200
  |||||

201 KGLASSRTATVHLQALPAAPFNITVTKLSSSNASVAVWMPGADGRALLQSC 250
  |||||
201 KGLASSRTATVHLQALPAAPFNITVTKLSSSNASVAVWMPGADGRALLQSC 250
  |||||

251 TVQVTQAPGGWEVLAVVVPVPPFTCLLRDLVPATNYSRLVRCANALGPSP 300
  |||||
251 TVQVTQAPGGWEVLAVVVPVPPFTCLLRDLVPATNYSRLVRCANALGPSP 300
  |||||

```

Fig. 19

301 YADWVPFQTKGLAPASAPQNLHAIRTDGLILEWEEVPEAPLEGLGPY 350
|||||
301 YADWVPFQTKGLAPASAPQNLHAIRTDGLILEWEEVPEAPLEGLGPY 350
301 YADWVPFQTKGLAPASAPQNLHAIRTDGLILEWEEVPEAPLEGLGPY 400
351 KLSWVQDNGTQDELTVETRANLTGWDPQKDLIVRVCVSNVAVGCGPWSQP 400
|||||
351 KLSWVQDNGTQDELTVETRANLTGWDPQKDLIVRVCVSNVAVGCGPWSQP 400
351 KLSWVQDNGTQDELTVETRANLTGWDPQKDLIVRVCVSNVAVGCGPWSQP 450
401 LVSSSHDRAGQQGPPHSRTSWVPVVLGVLTALVTAALALILLRKRKKE 450
|||||
401 LVSSSHDRAGQQGPPHSRTSWVPVVLGVLTALVTAALALILLRKRKKE 450
451 RFGQAFDSVMARGEPAVHFRAARSENREPERPERIEATLDSLGISDELKEKL 500
|||||
451 RFGQAFDSVMARGEPAVHFRAARSENREPERPERIEATLDSLGISDELKEKL 500
501 EDVLIPEQQFTLGRMLGKGEFGSVREAAQLKQEDGSFVKVAVKMLKADIIA 550
|||||
501 EDVLIPEQQFTLGRMLGKGEFGSVREAAQLKQEDGSFVKVAVKMLKADIIA 550
551 SSDIEEFLREAAACMKEFDHPHVAKLVGVSLRSRAKGRLPIMVILPFMKH 600
|||||
551 SSDIEEFLREAAACMKEFDHPHVAKLVGVSLRSRAKGRLPIMVILPFMKH 600

Fig. 19 (Cont.)

[illegible]

Fig. 19 (Cont.)

Fig. 20

301 NGMLRYRIVSQAPSTPSPNMF TINNETGDIITVAAGLDREKVQQYTLIIQ 350
|||||
301 NGMLRYRIVSQAPSTPSPNMF TINNETGDIITVAAGLDREKVQQYTLIIQ 350
|||||
351 ATDMEGNPTYGLSNTATAVITVTDVNDNPPEFTAMFFYGEVPENRVDIIV 400
|||||
351 ATDMEGNPTYGLSNTATAVITVTDVNDNPPEFTAMFFYGEVPENRVDIIV 400
|||||
401 ANLTVTDKDPHTPAWNAVYRISGGDPTGRFAIQTDPSNSNDGLVTVVKPI 450
|||||
401 ANLTVTDKDPHTPAWNAVYRISGGDPTGRFAIQTDPSNSNDGLVTVVKPI 450
|||||
451 DFETNRMFVLTVAAEQVPLAKGIQHPPQSTATVSVTVIDVNNENPYFAPN 500
|||||
451 DFETNRMFVLTVAAEQVPLAKGIQHPPQSTATVSVTVIDVNNENPYFAPN 500
|||||
501 PKIIRQEEGLHAGTMLTTFTAQDPDRYMQQNIRYTKLSDPANWLKIDPVN 550
|||||
501 PKIIRQEEGLHAGTMLTTFTAQDPDRYMQQNIRYTKLSDPANWLKIDPVN 550
|||||
551 GQITTI AVLDRSPNVKNNIYNATFLASDNGIPPMSTGTGLQIYLLDIND 600
|||||
551 GQITTI AVLDRSPNVKNNIYNATFLASDNGIPPMSTGTGLQIYLLDIND 600

Fig. 20 (Cont.)

601 NAPQVLPQEAETCETPDPSINITALDYDIDPNAGPFAFDLPLSPVTIKR 650
|||||
601 NAPQVLPQEAETCETPDPSINITALDYDIDPNAGPFAFDLPLSPVTIKR 650
|||||
651 NWTITRLNGDFAQLNLKIKFLEAGIYEVPPIIITDSGNPPKSNISILRVKV 700
|||||
651 NWTITRLNGDFAQLNLKIKFLEAGIYEVPPIIITDSGNPPKSNISILRVKV 700
|||||
701 CQCDNSNGDCTDVDRIVGAGLGTGAI IAILLCIIILLILVLMFVWMKRRD 750
|||||
701 CQCDNSNGDCTDVDRIVGAGLGTGAI IAILLCIIILLILVLMFVWMKRRD 750
|||||
751 KERQAKQLLIDPEDDVRDNILKYDEEGGEEDQDYDLSQLQQPDTVEPDA 800
|||||
751 KERQAKQLLIDPEDDVRDNILKYDEEGGEEDQDYDLSQLQQPDTVEPDA 800
|||||
801 IKPVGIRRMDERPIHAEPQYPVRSAAAPHPGDIGDFINE 838
|||||
801 IKPVGIRRMDERPIHAEPQYPVRSAAAPHPGDIGDFINE 838

Fig. 20 (Cont..)

1 MERVKMINVQRLLEAAEFLERRERECEHGYASSFPMSPRLQHSKPERR 50
 |||||
 1 MERVKMINVQRLLEAAEFLERRERECEHGYASSFPMSPRLQHSKPERR 50
 .
 51 LSRAQKHSSGSSNTSTANRSTHNELEKNR 79
 |||||
 51 LSRAQKHSSGTSNTSTANRSTHNELEKNR 79

Fig. 21

```

11 NVQILLEAASYLEQIEKENKKCEHGYASSFPSPRLQHSKPPRRLSRA 60
   ||| |||| :||. ||: ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
8 NVQRLLEAAEFLERRERE...CEHGYASSFPSPRLQHSKPPRRLSRA 54

61 QKHSSGSSNTSTANRSTHNELEKNRRAHLRLCLERLKVLIPLGPDCTRHT 110
   |||||. ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
55 QKHSSGTSNTSTANRSTHNELEKNRRAHLRLCLERLKVLIPLGPDCTRHT 104

111 TLGLLNKAKAHIKKLEEAERKSQHOLENLEREQRFLKWRLEQLQGPQEME 160
   ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
105 TLGLLNKAKAHIKKLEEAERKSQHOLENLEREQRFLKWRLEQLQGPQEME 154

161 RIRMDSIGSTISSDRSDSEREEIEVDVESTEFSHGEVDNISTISDIDD 210
   ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
155 RIRMDSIGSTISSDRSDSEREEIEVDVESTEFSHGEVDNISTISDIDD 204

      .
211 HSSLPSIGSDEGYSSASVKLSFTS 234
      ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
205 HSSLPSIGSDEGYSSASVKLSFTS 228

```

Fig. 22

1 MFSPASSOPASMP0SKGKSKRKKDLRISCMSKPPAPNPPTPPRNLDSRTFI 50

1 MESPASSOPASMPQSGKSKRKKDLRISCMSPAPNPPTPRNLDSTFI 50

[illegible]

TTIGDRNFEVEADDLVTISELGRGAYGVVEKVRHAQSGTMAVRRKRAIVN

100 TAVN TRIMAVKOSCI VIBENI VACAVO 100

• • • • •

101 SOEKRLLMDLDINMRTVDCFYTVTFYGALFREGDVWICMELMDTSLDKF 150

101 SEQKRLMDLDINMRTVDCEYTVTFYGALFREGDVVICMELMDTSLDKF 150

100 200 300

YRKVLDKNMTIPEDILGEIAVSIVRALEHLHSKLSV IHRDVRFSNV EINN

[illegible]

• • •

• • •

201 EGHVKMCDFGISGYLVDVAKTMADGCKPYMAPERINPELNQKGYNVKSD 250

2201 EGHVKMCDFGISGYLSDSAKTM DAGCKPYMAPERINPELNQKGYNVKSD 250

Fig. 23

251 VWSLGITMIEMAILRFPYESWGTPFQQLKQVVEEPSQQLPADRFSPFVD 300
|||||
251 VWSLGITMIEMAILRFPYESWGTPFQQLKQVVEEPSQQLPADRFSPFVD 300
|||||

301 FTAQCLRKKNPAERMSYLELI 320
|||||

301 FTAQCLRKKNPAERMSYLELM 320

Fig. 23(Cont.)

Fig. 24

Fig. 24

1 MPEIRLRHVSCSSQDSTHCAENLLKADTYRKWRAAKAGEKTISVVLQLE 50
|||||
1 MPEIRLRHVSCSSQDSTHCAENLLKADTYRKWRAAKAGEKTISVVLQLE 50
51 KEEQIHSVDIGNDGSFAFEVLVGSSAGGAGEQDYEVLLVTSSFMSPSESR 100
|||||
51 KEEQIHSVDIGNDGSFAFEVLVGSSAGGAGEQDYEVLLVTSSFMSPSESR 100
101 SGSNPNRVRMFGPDKLVRAAAAEKRWDVRKIVCSQPYSKDSPFGLSFVRFH 150
|||||
101 SGSNPNRVRMFGPDKLVRAAAAEKRWDVRKIVCSQPYSKDSPFGLSFVRFH 150
151 SPFDKDEAEAPSQKVTVTKLQGFVRVKEEDESANSLRPGALFFSRINKTSP 200
|||||
151 SPFDKDEAEAPSQKVTVTKLQGFVRVKEEDESANSLRPGALFFSRINKTSP 200
201 VTASDPAGPSYAAATLQASSAASSASPVSRRAIGSTSKPQESS.....DF 244
|||||
201 VTASDPAGPSYAAATLQASSAASSASPVSRRAIGSTSKPQESPCKGRKLDL 250
245 GGVEEERSWRFPQSIPIPSAP 264
|.. :| . |||
251 NOEEKKTPSKPPAQLSPSPV 270

Fig. 25

1 MPEIRLRHVSCSSQDSTHCAENLLKADTYRKWRAAKAGEKTISVVLQLE 50
|||||
1 MPEIRLRHVSCSSQDSTHCAENLLKADTYRKWRAAKAGEKTISVVLQLE 50

51 KEEQIHSVDIGNDGSFAFVEVLVGSSAGGAGEQDYEVLLVTSFMSPESESR 100
|||||
51 KEEQIHSVDIGNDGSFAFVEVLVGSSAGGAGEQDYEVLLVTSFMSPESESR 100

101 SGSNPNRVMFGPDKLVRAAAEKKRWDRVKIVCSQPYSKDSPFGLSFVRFH 150
|||||
101 SGSNPNRVMFGPDKLVRAAAEKKRWDRVKIVCSQPYSKDSPFGLSFVRFH 150

151 SPPDKDEAEAPSQKVTVTKLGQFRVKEEDESANSLRLEDYMSDRVQFV.. 198
|
151 SPPDKDEAEAPSQKVTVTKLGQFRVKEEDESANSLRPGALFFSRINKTSP 200

199 ITAQE.WDPSFEEALMDNP SLA 219
:| : || : | : |
201 VTASDPAGPSYAAATLQASSAA 222

Fig. 26

1 MPEIRLRHVSCSSQDSTHCAENLLKADTYRKWRAAKAGEKTISVVLQLE 50
|||||
1 MPEIRLRHVSCSSQDSTHCAENLLKADTYRKWRAAKAGEKTISVVLQLE 50
|||||
51 KEEQIHSVDIGNDGSAFVEVLVGSSAGGAGEQDYEVLLVTSFMSPPSESR 100
|||||
51 KEEQIHSVDIGNDGSAFVEVLVGSSAGGAGEQDYEVLLVTSFMSPPSESR 100
|||||
101 SGSNPNRVRMFGPDKLVRAAAAEKRWDVRVKIVCSQPYSKDSPFGLSFVRFH 150
|||||
101 SGSNPNRVRMFGPDKLVRAAAAEKRWDVRVKIVCSQPYSKDSPFGLSFVRFH 150
|||||
151 SPDPKDEAEAPSQKVTVTKLGQFRVKEEDESANSLRPGALFFSRINKTSP 200
|||||
151 SPDPKDEAEAPSQKVTVTKLGQFRVKEEDESANSLRPGALFFSRINKTSP 200
|||||
201 VTASDPAGPSYAAATLQASSAASSASPVSRRAIGSTSKPQESPCKGRKLDL 250
|||||
201 VTASDPAGPSYAAATLQASSAASSASPVSRRAIGSTSKPQESPCKGRKLDL 250
|||||
251 NQEEKKTPSKPPAQLSPSPKRPKLPAPTRTPATAPVPARAQGAVTGKPR 300
|||||
251 NQEEKKTPSKPPAQLSPSPKRPKLPAPTRTPATAPVPARAQGAVTGKPR 300
|||||

Fig. 27

301 GEGTEPRRPRAGPEELGKILQGVVVVLSGFQNPFRSELDRDKALELGAKYR 350
|||||
301 GEGTEPRRPRAGPEELGKILQGVVVVLSGFQNPFRSELDRDKALELGAKYR 350
|||||
351 PDWTRDSTHLICAFANTPKYSQVLGLGGRIVRKEWVLDCHRMRRRLPSRR 400
|||||
351 PDWTRDSTHLICAFANTPKYSQVLGLGGRIVRKEWVLDCHRMRRRLPSRR 400
|||||
401 YLMAGPGSSSEEDASHSGSGDEAPKLPQKQPQTKTKPTQAAGPSSPQK 450
|||||
401 YLMAGPGSSSEEDASHSGSGDEAPKLPQKQPQTKTKPTQAAGPSSPQK 450
|||||
451 PPTPEETKAASPVLQEDIDIEGVQSEGQDNGAEDSGDTEDELRRVAEQKE 500
|||||
451 PPTPEETKAASPVLQEDIDIEGVQSEGQDNGAEDSGDTEDELRRVAEQKE 500
|||||
501 HRLPPGQEEENGEDPYAGSTDENTDSEEHQEPDLPVPELPRFLPGQ 546
|||||
501 HRLPPGQEEENGEDPYAGSTDENTDSEEHQEPDLPVPELPRFLPGQ 546

Fig. 27(Cont.)

1 MZCZIASPMSESSI KRBKOPKTF TVTMDAEMEENCENKWKGDLDL 50

AGATAKRMSTJCSLHNGJHLLIIVLVLV...Z...

1 MACA1ASBMSFSSI.KBKOPKTFTRIVITMDAEMEFCNCEMKWKGDLDLVLV 50

100 FLAKETTES OF PVT. KEESPEY. DHDVSKEEPPVTETFLAKF 100

ERTLGLREIWFGLQIINDI VIMELDZKVMZNS

51 CRTGLRETWFFGLQYTIKDTVAWLKMDDKVVLDHDSKEEPTFFFLAKF 100

101 YPENAEFEELVOEITOHLEFFLQVKKQILDEKIYCPPEASVLLASYAVQAKY 150

101 YPENAEELVQEITQHLFFLQVKKQILDEKIYCPPEASVLLASVAVQAKY 150

151 GDYDPSVHKRGFLAOEELLPKRVINLYQMTPEMWEERITAWYAEHRGRAR 200

151 GDYDPSVHKRGFLAQEELLPKRVINLYQMTPEMWEERITAWYAEHRGRAR 200

201 DEAEFV.LKTAODLEMYGVNYFAIRNKKGTELLGVDALGLHIYDPENRL 250

201 DEAFEMEYLKIAODLEMYGVNYFAIRNKKGTCELLGVDA LGLHIYDPENRL 250

251 TDKTSEBWKNEIRNISYS DKFTTKPLDKKIDVFKFNSSKLRVNKLILQL 300

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1

251 TPKISFPW.NEIRNISYDKEFTIKPLDKKIDVFKFNSSKLRVKNLILQL 299

Fig. 28

```

301 CIGNHDLFMRRRKADSLFVQQMKAQAREEKARK..... 333
      |||||||
300 CIGNHDLFMRRRKADSLFVQQMKAQAREEKARKQMERQRLAREKQMREEA 349
      |||||||
334 .....QMKEEATMANEALMRSEETADLLAEKAQITEEEAKLLA 371
      |||||||
350 ERTRDELERLLQMKEEATMANEALMRSEETADLLAEKAQITEEEAKLLA 399
      |||||||
372 QKAAEAEQEMQRIKATAIRTEEEKRLMEQKVLEAEVLALKMAEESERRAK 421
      |||||||
400 QKAAEAEQEMQRIKATAIRTEEEKRLMEQKVLEAEVLALKMAEESERRAK 449
      |||||||
422 EADQLKQDLQEAREAEERRAKQKLLLEIATKPTYPNMNPIPAPLPPDIPSFN 471
      |||||||
450 EADQLKQDLQEAREAEERRAKQKLLLEIATKPTYPNMNPIPAPLPPDIPSFN 499
      |||||||
472 LIGDSLSEDFKDTDMKRLSMEIEKEKVEYMEKSKHLQEQNLKTEIEAL 521
      |||||||
500 LIGDSLSEDFKDTDMKRLSMEIEKEKVEYMEKSKHLQEQNLKTEIEAL 549
      |||||||
522 KLKERETALDILHNENSDRGSSKHNTIKKLTQLQAKSRVAFEEEL 567
      |||||||
550 KLKERETALDILHNENSDRGSSKHNTIKKLTQLQAKSRVAFEEEL 595

```

Fig. 28 (Cont.)

1 MRERFDRFLHEKNCMTDLLAKLEAKTGVNRSFIALGVIGLVALLYLVFGYG 50
|||||
1 MRERFDRFLHEKNCMTDLLAKLEAKTGVNRSFIALGVIGLVALLYLVFGYG 50
51 ASLLCNLIGFGYPAYISIKAIESPKNKEDDTQWLTYWVVYGVFSIAEFFSD 100
|||||
51 ASLLCNLIGFGYPAYISIKAIESPKNKEDDTQWLTYWVVYGVFSIAEFFSD 100
101 IFLSWFPPFYMYMLK 113
|||||
101 IFLSWFPPFYMYMLK 113

Fig. 29

301 AAFLLIYASYALAFWYGTTLVLSGEYSIGQVLTVFFSVLIGAFSVGQASP 350
|||||
301 AAFLLIYASYALAFWYGTTLVLSGEYSIGQVLTVFFSVLIGAFSVGQASP 350
|||||
351 SIEAFANARGAAVEIFKIIDNKPIDSYSKSGHKPDNIKGNLEFRNVHFS 400
|||||
351 SIEAFANARGAAVEIFKIIDNKPIDSYSKSGHKPDNIKGNLEFRNVHFS 400
|||||
401 YPSRKEVKILKGLNLKVQSGQTVLVNSGCCGKSTTVQLMQRLYDPTGEM 450
|||||
401 YPSRKEVKILKGLNLKVQSGQTVLVNSGCCGKSTTVQLMQRLYDPTGEM 450
|||||
451 VSDGQDIRTINVRFLREIIGVVSQEPVLFATTIAENIRYGRENVTMDEI 500
|||||
451 VSDGQDIRTINVRFLREIIGVVSQEPVLFATTIAENIRYGRENVTMDEI 500
|||||
501 EKAVKEANAYDFIMKLPHKEDTLVGERGAQLSGGQKQRIARALVRNPK 550
|||||
501 EKAVKEANAYDFIMKLPHKEDTLVGERGAQLSGGQKQRIARALVRNPK 550
|||||
551 ILLDEATSALDTESEAVVQVALDKARKGRTTIVIAHRLSTVRNADVIAG 600
|||||
551 ILLDEATSALDTESEAVVQVALDKARKGRTTIVIAHRLSTVRNADVIAG 600
|||||

Fig. 30 (Cont.)

601 FDDGVIVEKGNHDELMKEKGIYFKLVMTQTAGNEVELENAADESKSEIDA 650
|||||
601 FDDGVIVEKGNHDELMKEKGIYFKLVMTQTAGNEVELENAADESKSEIDA 650
651 LEMSSNDSRSSLIRKRSTRRRSVRGSAQDRKLSTKEALDESIPPVSFWRI 700
|||||
651 LEMSSNDSRSSLIRKRSTRRRSVRGSAQDRKLSTKEALDESIPPVSFWRI 700
701 MKLNLTEWPYFVVGVFCAIINGGLQPAFAIIFSIIIGVFTTRIDDPETKRQ 750
|||||
701 MKLNLTEWPYFVVGVFCAIINGGLQPAFAIIFSIIIGVFTTRIDDPETKRQ 750
751 NSNLFSLFLALGIIISFITFFLQGFTFGKAGEILTKRLRYMVFRSMLRQD 800
|||||
751 NSNLFSLFLALGIIISFITFFLQGFTFGKAGEILTKRLRYMVFRSMLRQD 800
801 VSWFDDPKNTTGALTTRLANDAAQVKGAIGSRSLAVITQNIANLGTGIIIS 850
|||||
801 VSWFDDPKNTTGALTTRLANDAAQVKGAIGSRSLAVITQNIANLGTGIIIS 850
851 FIYGWQLTLLLAIVPIIAIAGVVMKMLSGQALKDKKELEGAGKIA TEA 900
|||||
851 FIYGWQLTLLLAIVPIIAIAGVVMKMLSGQALKDKKELEGAGKIA TEA 900

Fig. 30 (Cont.)

Fig. 30 (Cont.)

1201 EATSALDTESEKVVQEALDKAREGRTCIVIAHRLSTIQNADLIVVFQNGR 1250
 |||||
 1201 EATSALDTESEKVVQEALDKAREGRTCIVIAHRLSTIQNADLIVVFQNGR 1250
 .
 1251 VKEHGTHQQLLAQKGIYFSMVSQAGT 1277
 |||||
 1251 VKEHGTHQQLLAQKGIYFSMVSQAGT 1277

Fig. 30(Cont.)

1 MDLEGRNGGAKKKNFFKLNKSEKDKKPKPTVSFMSFRYSNWLDKLY 50
|||||
1 MDLEGRNGGAKKKNFFKLNKSEKDKKPKPTVSFMSFRYSNWLDKLY 50
|||||
51 MVVGTAAIIHGAGLPLMMLVFGEMTDIFANAGNLEDLMSNITNRSNDIND 100
|||||
51 MVVGTAAIIHGAGLPLMMLVFGEMTDIFANAGNLEDLMSNITNRSNDIND 100
|||||
101 TGFFMNLEEDMTRYAYYYSGIGAGVLVAAYIQVSFWCLAAGRQIHKIRKQ 150
|||||
101 TGFFMNLEEDMTRYAYYYSGIGAGVLVAAYIQVSFWCLAAGRQIHKIRKQ 150
|||||
151 FFHAIMRQEIGWFDVHDVGELNTRLTDDVSKINEGIGDKIGMFFQSMATE 200
|||||
151 FFHAIMRQEIGWFDVHDVGELNTRLTDDVSKINEVIGDKIGMFFQSMATE 200
|||||
201 FTGFIVGFTTRGWKLTVLVILAI SPVLGLSAAVWAKILSSFTDKELLAYAKA 250
|||||
201 FTGFIVGFTTRGWKLTVLVILAI SPVLGLSAAVWAKILSSFTDKELLAYAKA 250
|||||
251 GAVAEVLA AIRT VIAFGGQKKELERYKNKNLEEAKRIGIKKAITANISIG 300
|||||
251 GAVAEVLA AIRT VIAFGGQKKELERYKNKNLEEAKRIGIKKAITANISIG 300
|||||

Fig. 31

```

301 AAFLIIYASYALAFWYGTTLVLSGEYSIGQVLTVEFFSVLIGAFSVGQASP 350
|||||
301 AAFLIIYASYALAFWYGTTLVLSGEYSIGQVLTVEFFSVLIGAFSVGQASP 350
|||||

351 SIEAFANARGAAAEIFKIIDNKPSIDSYSKSGHKPDNIKGNLEFRNVHFS 400
|||||
351 SIEAFANARGAAAEIFKIIDNKPSIDSYSKSGHKPDNIKGNLEFRNVHFS 400
|||||

401 YPSRKEVKILKGLNLKVQSGQTVALVGNSSGCGKSTTVQLMQRLYDPTEGM 450
|||||
401 YPSRKEVKILKGLNLKVQSGQTVALVGNSSGCGKSTTVQLMQRLYDPTEGM 450
|||||

451 VSDGQDIRTINVRFLREIIGVVSQEPVLFATTIAENIRYGRENVTMDEI 500
|||||
451 VSDGQDIRTINVRFLREIIGVVSQEPVLFATTIAENIRYGRENVTMDEI 500
|||||

501 EKAVKEANAYDFIMKLPHKFDTLVGERGAQLSGGQKQRIAIARALVRNPK 550
|||||
501 EKAVKEANAYDFIMKLPHKFDTLVGERGAQLSGGQKQRIAIARALVRNPK 550
|||||

551 ILLDEATSALDTESEAEVQAALDKVSR 578
|||||
551 ILLDEATSALDTESEAVVQVALDKARK 578

```

Fig. 31(Cont.)

1 MSRSKRDNNFYSEIGDSTFTVLKRYQNLKPIGSAQGIVCAAYDAILER 50
 1 MSRSKRDNNFYSEIGDSTFTVLKRYQNLKPIGSAQGIVCAAYDAILER 50
 51 NVAIKKLSRPFQNTAKRAYRELVLKMCVNHNKNIIGLLNVFTPQKSLEE 100
 51 NVAIKKLSRPFQNTAKRAYRELVLKMCVNHNKNIIGLLNVFTPQKSLEE 100
 1101 FQDVYIVMELMDANLCQVIQMELDHERMSYLLYQMLCGIKHLHSAGIIHR 150
 1101 FQDVYIVMELMDANLCQVIQMELDHERMSYLLYQMLCGIKHLHSAGIIHR 150
 1151 DLKPSNIVVKSDCTLKILDFGLARTAGTSFMMTPYVVTRYRAPEVILGM 200
 1151 DLKPSNIVVKSDCTLKILDFGLARTAGTSFMMTPYVVTRYRAPEVILGM 200
 201 GYKENTE 207
 201 GYKENVD 207

Fig. 32

Fig. 33

Fig. 33

1 MSRSKRDNNFYSVEIGDSTFTVLKRYQNLKPIGSAQGI VCAAYDAILER 50
|||||
1 MSRSKRDNNFYSVEIGDSTFTVLKRYQNLKPIGSAQGI VCAAYDAILER 50
|||||
51 NVAIKKLSRPFQNTAKRAYRELVLKMCVNHKNI IGLLNVFT PQKSLEE 100
|||||
51 NVAIKKLSRPFQNTAKRAYRELVLKMCVNHKNI IGLLNVFT PQKSLEE 100
|||||
101 FQDVYIVMELMDANLCQVIQMELDHERMSYLLYQMLCGIKHLHSAGIIHR 150
|||||
101 FQDVYIVMELMDANLCQVIQMELDHERMSYLLYQMLCGIKHLHSAGIIHR 150
|||||
151 DLKPSNIVVKSDCTLKILDFGLARTAGTSEMMTPYVVTRY YRAPEVILGM 200
|||||
151 DLKPSNIVVKSDCTLKILDFGLARTAGTSEMMTPYVVTRY YRAPEVILGM 200
|||||
201 GYKENVDLWSVGCIMGEMVCHKILFPGRDYIDQWNKV IEQLGTPCPEFMK 250
|||||
201 GYKENVDLWSVGCIMGEMVCHKILFPGRDYIDQWNKV IEQLGTPCPEFMK 250
|||||

Fig. 34

•

Fig. 34(Cont.)

7 arsgfyrqevtktawevravryrdlqpvgsgaygavcsavdgrtgakvaik 56
|||||
1 ARSGFYRQEVTKTAWEVRAVRYRDLQPVGSGAYGAVCSAVDGRGTGAKVAIK 50
57 klyrpfqselfakrayrelrllkhrhenviglldvftpdetlddftdfy 106
|||||
51 KLYRPFQSELFAPKRAYRELRLKHRHENVIGLLDVFTPDETLDDFTDFY 100
107 lvmpfmgtdlgklmkheklgedriqlvyqmlkglyryihaagihrdlkp 156
|||||
101 LVMPFMGTDLGKLMKHEKLGEDRIQFLVYQMLKGLRYIHAAGIIHR.VSP 149
157 gnlavne 163
| | .:
150 GGEAAHQ 156

Fig. 35

251 LLWGLARQGLKCDACGMNVHRCQTKVANLGINQKLMAEALAMIESTQQ 300
|||||
251 LLWGLARQGLKCDACGMNVHRCQTKVANLGINQKLMAEALAMIESTQQ 300
301 ARCLRDTEQIFREGPVEIGLPCSIKNEARPPCLPTPGKREPQGISWESPL 350
|||||
301 ARCLRDTEQIFREGPVEIGLPCSIKNEARLPCCLPTPGKREPQGISWESPL 350
351 DEVDKMCHLPEPELNKERPSLQIKLKIEDFILHKMLGKSGFGKVFLAEFK 400
|||||
351 DEVDKMCHLPEPELNKERPSLQIKLKIEDFILHKMLGKSGFGKVFLAEFK 400
401 KTNQFFAIKALKKDVVLMDDDVECTMVEKRVLSLAWEHFPLTHMFCTFQT 450
|||||
401 KTNQFFAIKALKKDVVLMDDDVECTMVEKRVLSLAWEHFPLTHMFCTFQT 450
451 KENLFFVMEYLNCGDLMYHIQSKHKFDLSRATFYAAEIIILGLQFLHSGKI 500
|||||
451 KENLFFVMEYLNCGDLMYHIQSKHKFDLSRATFYAAEIIILGLQFLHSGKI 500

Fig. 36 (Cont.)

```

501 VYRDLKLDNILLDKDGHIKIADFGMCKENMLGDAKTNTFCGTPDYIAPEI 550
    |||||
501 VYRDLKLDNILLDKDGHIKIADFGMCKENMLGDAKTNTFCGTPDYIAPEI 550

551 LLGQKYNHSDVWSFGVLLYEMLLIGQSPFHGQDEEEELFHSIRMDNPFYPR 600
    |||||
551 LLGQKYNHSDVWSFGVLLYEMLLIGQSPFHGQDEEEELFHSIRMDNPFYPR 600

    601 WLEKEAKDLLVK..VRSEAKSVFIR 623
        |||||
    601 WLEKEAKDLLVKLFVREPEKRLGVR 625

```

Fig. 36 (Cont.)